ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

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NATIONAL SUFFRAGE MRS. CATT'S THEME BEFORE SENATE

Shows Difficulties in Way of Suffrage Amendments in Many of the States

FEDERAL AMENDMENT IS NEEDED

Flanked by the flags of 22 nations that have given the franchise to women by parliamentary action, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, marshalled argument on top of facts and figures in her plea for the federal suffrage amendment at the hearing before the United States Senate Suffrage Committee on April 20.

Speaking of women's efficiency as a war-time asset, Mrs. Catt pointed to the crippling of efficiency by political disfranchisement, and the cheapening of woman in her own eyes and the eyes of the government by that disfranchisement. "Today," she said, "we stand upon the verge of what may prove the greatest test of endurance yet put upon our Republic. Women, the greatest force our nation possesses for the creation of public sentiment, are asked to mobilize their forces in aid of a government which has wronged them.

"Our nation is engaged in the defense of democracy, 'for the right of those who submit to authority to have a vote in their own government.' The hearts of women would beat more happily could they feel that our own government had been true to the standard it now proposes to unfurl upon an international field.

"The grievance which every thinking, self-respecting American woman feels is the discrimination which invites to our land the men of all the nations of earth, naturalizes them after a five years' residence, automatically enfranchises them under all State constitutions, and then commands American women to seek the ballot at their hands. These men have not been asked whether they want the vote, or whether they will use it when they get it. No adequate demonstration of their fitness to vote is required; they are subjected to the strain and expense of no long campaign; they find the privilege, a free grant, awaiting them upon their arrival here. With the notions of woman's sphere in mind, which were formed in countries where the status of men is low and that of women lower, they are given the task of deciding whether American college presidents, teachers in the public schools and the Christian mistresses of our homes are worthy to be trusted with the vote.

Women Have Been Patient

"We have been patient, ineffably patient; but we grow rebellious because the wrong done to the women of the United States is rendered more conspicuous by contrast with other lands. In no other country thus far has a referendum to a general electorate been demanded; in no other country could it happen that native women would be forced to plead with men of other races and nationalities for their vote.

Other Lands Have Gone Ahead

"Little did American suffragists think that any women of darkest Russia and darkest Mexico would be promoted to political freedom before those of the United States of America. Little did they think that women to the north and women to the south would be liberated from political thralldom before the women of the Great Republic. Why have the men of our nation been so unmoved by the plea that, if the principle of self-government is right, it must be consistently applied? No woman understands. We are told upon the one hand that the death hour of autocracy has struck, that democracy, the rule of the people, is coming to its own; on the other we are warned that this is no time to speak of democracy for that half of our own people who do not possess its advantages.

"We have been pronounced 'pestiferous annoyances' by a great newspaper, and told to keep still until the war is over. We accept the title, and decline the advice. We speak not so much for ourselves as in defense of our republic, in the hope that it will make amends and resume its rightful historic place as leader of the world's democracy."

Against Submarine Election Methods

Comparing State referenda with the federal route, Mrs. Catt said:

"It should be remembered that 19 States have voted on woman suffrage referenda during the past five years, of which only six were won. In several of the remaining 13, the defeat was definitely traceable to the foreign vote, organized under the direction of unscrupulous native-born. Women workers at the polls in each of these States have reported that illiterate men signing their names with a mark, ignorant men without understanding, foreign men who could not speak English, drunken men with minds blurred, half-witted men, degenerate men, and every other type which makes up the underworld, were marshalled to the polls and directed to vote against woman suffrage by men notorious for political dishonesty. These reports have come from precinct after precinct, from county after county, and from every State. Let me assure you that none of the women who have witnessed such scenes will again give homage to their government, without a reservation.

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TWO RHODE ISLAND WORKERS

MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. ALGEO

A WORKER IN RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. Algeo Receives Silver Pen Used in Signing Presidential Suffrage Bill

Mrs. James W. Algeo, Chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, received one of the beautiful silver pens used by Gov. Beekman in affixing his signature to the Presidential Suffrage Bill with a note containing his compliments.

It will be cherished by Mrs. Algeo, on account of her many pleasant associations with Mr. Beekman. Four years ago he was one of the two members favorably inclined to the cause, on a very stubborn Judiciary Committee, which refused to report the bill out. To her was written his first promise to mention suffrage in his first Gubernatorial message.

Mrs. Algeo came into the suffrage work in 1906, and has been active in it for ten years. She aided Mrs. Park of Boston in forming a Rhode Island branch of the College Equal Suffrage League and worked steadily in it until the party form of organization which had been tried so successfully in New York City impressed her as being the definite road to success. A member of the Party writes:

"As in New York and elsewhere, it proved to be the turning point in Rhode Island. Never since that time has women suffrage been a dead issue in the State. This to a large extent was due to the Providence Journal, the Tribune, and other papers which have been most generous in their free space. Mr. John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, deserves a double share of gratitude for aiding in every possible way.

"Many causes contributed to the final victory. The W. C. T. U. with its strong organization of almost 4000 members, has been especially active under its last President, Mrs. George F. Rooke, in behalf of suffrage; the endorsement of the State Grange, the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, the Methodist Church and the Rhode Island Conference of Congregational Churches have popularized woman suffrage among the people.

"But back of it all lies the handiwork of Mrs. Catt and her able coworkers in the National Suffrage Association. Putting suffrage planks into the two platforms of the two dominant parties was the master-stroke which changed the situation for women all over the country.

"The Rhode Island victory is distinctly due to the concurrence in the minds of both parties of the belief that granting suffrage to women is now a matter of political expediency, and that it might as well be done at once, promptly, grandly, and some of us think, gloriously. Never was there a stronger vindication of the non-partisan policy."

HARTFORD, Conn.—The lower House of the Legislature voted on April to concur with the Senate in passing a bill providing for public defenders in all the superior courts of Connecticut.

MICHIGAN SOLONS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Lansing Journal Says Booze Barons Have Lost Their Grip

Michigan suffragists, after years of disappointment and repeated rebuffs at the hands of the Legislature and the electors of the State, have at last achieved the goal of their ambition, says the Lansing State Journal. They can vote at the next presidential election, as the House by a vote of 64 to 39 passed Senator Damon's presidential suffrage bill, and the measure will be approved by Governor Sleeper as soon as it reaches the executive office.

Representative Charles Flowers of Detroit, who has fought the battles of the suffragists for nearly a quarter of a century, made the only speech on the bill. Heretofore the liquor interests have always been able to block suffrage legislation with more or less success, but the booze barons are no longer in the saddle. Their influence in Michigan legislative halls began to wane four years ago, and received a death blow when the people of the State voted for prohibition last fall.

Not all of the men who opposed the suffrage amendment Wednesday afternoon can be classed as liquor advocates or saloon sympathizers. Some opponents of the bill are opposed to giving women the ballot purely on sentimental grounds. However, the opposition could not stem the tide, and when the clerk announced the vote the members of the House and the women in the gallery, among them Mrs. O. H. Clark of Kalamazoo, president of the State Suffrage Association, applauded vigorously.

Representative William Martz of Detroit, who has always been a stern opponent of woman suffrage and a strong advocate of anti-liquor legislation, surprised everyone in the House, himself included, by voting for the suffrage bills.

Representatives Clark of Ingham, Culver and Ford of Detroit, and several others who opposed giving

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NAVAL BOARD FOR SUFFRAGE

Equal Suffrage is endorsed by the Naval Board, which includes Thomas Edison; W. L. Saunders, American Institute of Mining Engineers; Lawrence Addicks, American Electro-chemical Society; Arthur Gordon Webster, American Mathematical Society; Hudson Maxim, American Aeronautical Society; L. H. Baekeland, American Chemical Society; W. R. Whitney, American Chemical Society; Henry A. Wise Wood, American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Spencer Miller, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood makes reservation, however, against women in Congress or in the President's cabinet.

SUFFRAGE PAPERS WILL UNITE

The Journal, Voter and Suffrage News to Form One Paper in June to Be Published From New York

The consolidation of suffrage papers which was announced at the Atlantic City Convention of the National Suffrage Association last September will take place in June.

The plan was proposed by Mrs. Catt. She is consolidating, strengthening and systematizing the suffrage work all along the line, and this is a part of her broad general plan for bringing all suffrage agencies to their highest state of efficiency.

The Woman's Journal, The Woman Voter and the National Suffrage News (formerly The Headquarters News-Letter), will unite. The consolidated paper will be published weekly at National Headquarters in New York, with Miss Rose Young as editor-in-chief, and Miss Blackwell as a regular editorial contributor. Fuller details will be given later. Meanwhile we bespeak for the consolidated paper the welcome and the goodwill of all of our old readers.

PROTECTION IS PROMISED TO MEN

Secretary of Navy Says Standards Will Be Kept Up in Naval Shops

Secretary Daniels announced that the navy department had adopted the policy of the maintenance of the protective standards for wage-earners who serve their country in the factories and workshops under the pressure of war.

In reply to an inquiry from Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, president of the American Association of Labor Legislation, Secretary Daniels said:

"National effectiveness is now our paramount desire and duty. Labor strength and efficiency should be conserved. All the resources of the nation, human as well as material, must be organized and operated with a view to the highest service. Those who serve in our industries are quite as necessary to successful prosecution of the war as are the fighting forces. The increase and maintenance of our naval strength will call for maximum output, sustained effort and unimpaired labor power. The fitness of our industrial army must be safeguarded."

Alluding to scattering indications of a tendency to lower protective standards for men, women and children, in the proposed interest of quick and increased production, Mr. Daniels said:

"Testimony from Europe indicates that such a policy in war as well as in peace is mistaken, and defeats the very purpose sought. It is of great national concern that at the outset of the war this country shall maintain a scientific program of legal protection and human conservation. We must not permit overzeal to lead to the weakening of our protective standards, and hence to the breaking down of the health and productiveness of labor."

CONFERENCE TO MEET ON JUNE 6

The annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., from June 6 to 13. There had been some talk of giving up the meeting this year, but it was finally decided to have it. Plans have been made to devote a large part of it to consideration of social problems arising out of the war. Dr. Edward F. Devine, a professor of Columbia University, will have charge of this part of the work.

Last year's conference in Indianapolis was attended by more than 2800 delegates.

OFFERS SOUND ADVICE ON CHILD WELFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Children's Bureau is studying the effect of the war upon the children in European countries, with a view to supplying information to parents in the United States as to the best ways to safeguard their boys and girls from unnecessary exploitation.

The Bureau will soon publish a series of special articles about children in wartime, touching on juvenile delinquency, employment under adverse conditions, and the breaking up of home life caused by war. A preliminary survey of the foreign material emphasizes the importance of a strict enforcement of all child-labor and school attendance laws, and a generous increase of infant-welfare work by public and private agencies.

MRS. ORTON H. CLARK
Of Kalamazoo, Mich., President of Michigan Equal Suffrage Association

HOW RHODE ISLAND WON

Merger of Suffrage Societies Helped Bring Big Victory

By SARA FITTZ

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, thanks to the inimitable generalship of Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, president; Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, invaluable chairman of the legislative committee, and the group of faithful women working under their direction, has led the East.

When Mrs. Jenks was elected president, three years ago, she at once advised a modified cessation of academic activities and a campaign for a big, irresistible legislative drive.

She effected the merging of all leagues and separate suffrage societies into one organization, with one treasury, and prepared women speakers, lobbyists, organizers, canvassers, chairmen of committees to command and understand the situation and harnessed every available opportunity that might have a remote bearing on our ultimate triumph.

Conservative Rhode Island soon stood aghast at women speakers at political rallies and conventions, and felt the force of their desire and argument in political committees. Women lobbyists, picked because of their political sense, and trained to listen to men offering objections and not to crystallize opposition along any line nor to get mixed up with other issues, have been present at every session but one of the Legislature for the last three years. In 1915, Mrs. Jenks appeared at the Republican convention, and in a five-minute speech

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE IS URGED AS WAR PROGRAM

Equal suffrage is included in the reforms proposed by a group of progressive Republicans to bring the war to a successful end. The 11th plank of their platform is:

"National and State legislation granting women equal political rights with men, thus completing the establishment of democracy."

The platform is signed by Hiram W. Johnson, Raymond Robbins, Harold L. Ickes, William Draper Lewis, Gifford Pinchot, Miles Poindexter, Ogden Reid, Chester Rowell, William Allen White, C. A. Van Valkenburgh.

EIGHTH SUFFRAGE VICTORY COMES IN NEBRASKA

Women Given the Presidential and Municipal Vote by Passage of Norton Bill

SENATE FAVORS TWENTY TO THIRTEEN

LINCOLN, Neb.—The eighth suffrage victory in the United States this year was won when the committee of the whole in the Nebraska Senate on April 19 by a vote of 20 to 13, passed the Norton bill granting women the right to vote for presidential election, municipal officers and candidates for offices not created by the State constitution.

GOVERNOR SIGNS NEBRASKA BILL

Neville Uses Same Pen for Suffrage and Prohibition Measures

LINCOLN, Neb.—Governor Neville of Nebraska signed the bill granting presidential, municipal and county suffrage to women, and the prohibition bill on April 21, using the same pen for both bills. The suffrage bill had passed the Senate that morning by a vote of 19 to 10, with two favorable senators absent. It confers upon women the right to vote for presidential electors, for county officers, except county judge, and for city and village offices not created by the State constitution. The bill carries no emergency clause, so it will not go into effect until July 1.

Miss Annie L. Miller writes:

"Mrs. W. E. Barkley, President of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, to whose tact and resourcefulness the women of the State owe much of the success of the bill, issued a statement in which she gave credit to members of both the House and Senate, to suffrage workers, and especially to Senator Sandall of York, who had introduced a suffrage bill similar to the Norton House bill."

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania W. S. A. has addressed an open letter to U. S. Senator Penrose. They ask him what

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When the bill was recommended for passage, its opponents began a fight for various amendments.

Sandall Flatters Democrats

During the discussion, Henry of Colfax supported his amendment to limit the bill to municipal suffrage. He said he was conscientious in his views and was not trying to get votes for himself.

"I am not trying to get votes," said Sandall of York, godfather to the bill. "I am going home to practice law and not to be a candidate for office. I am trying to help the Democratic party to make a good record in this Legislature. You did a good thing yesterday in giving this State a dry bill. Now go further and help give the ballot to women, and at the same time disarm the critics of this Senate."

"Who are its critics?" asked Moriarty.

"The long-haired gentlemen and the schoolboy legislators you spoke of yesterday," replied Sandall.

"And the State Journal," asked Robertson of Holt.

"Yes, and the great body of Nebraska citizens," said Sandall.

Sawyer of Lancaster spoke for the bill and against the amendments. "Women have stood by us through thick and thin," he said. "Whatever we have we owe to women. We've got the power of the ballot, and as lords of creation we refuse to give this power to women. Where did we get this power?"

To Graft Rose on Stump

Mattes of Otoe made a speech in opposition. He said: "Suffrage is like grafting an American beauty rose on the rotten stump of politics."

Sawyer of Lancaster said men at

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JEANNETTE RANKIN URGES FEDERAL BILL IN FIRST SPEECH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, first woman in Congress, made her first speech as a legislator before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage at the hearing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on the Federal woman suffrage amendment. Miss Rankin dealt with the necessity for Federal action because of the obstacles to amendment of the State constitutions. Senator Walsh of Montana argued the constitutionality of the proposed Federal amendment, and Mrs. Catt appealed to the committee for the passage of the measure as a matter of war expediency as well as justice.

"The women of New Mexico, for example," said Miss Rankin, "can never be enfranchised except by a Federal amendment. In order to win by State action in New Mexico they must have a three-fourths majority in each House of the Legislature to submit the question, and when it is submitted they must get a three-fourths majority of all votes cast at the election, with a two-thirds majority in each county, so that a very small minority working actively in one county could defeat the measure.

Progress of Suffrage

"In 15 States an amendment must pass the Legislature by a two-thirds or three-fifths vote. In New Hampshire no constitutional changes can be made except at a constitutional convention, and constitutional conventions can be held only once in seven years. Eleven States make no provision at all for constitutional conventions, so that the constitution must be amended through the Legislature.

"In four States there can be only a limited number of amendments presented to the voters at one time; in Indiana and Illinois only one, in Kentucky two, and in Arkansas three at a time. The Legislature in Arkansas passed the woman suffrage amendment in both Houses in 1915, but they decided to bring three other amendments before the voters, and that automatically threw out the suffrage amendment. In 14 States an amendment must pass through two successive Legislatures. In Mississippi and South Carolina it must pass the Legislature before it is presented to the voters, and after it has been ratified by the voters, it must pass the Legislature again.

Senator Walsh, opening with an allusion to the "inveterate and widespread opinion that, by virtue of some provision of the Constitution of the United States, the States were granted the exclusive right of fixing the qualifications for voters" denied the existence of any such provision. "So the proposition here is not the repeal of any provision and substitution of another for it," said Senator Walsh, "but it is to cover a case that is expressly provided for in the Constitution.

"A notion perhaps more generally entertained and equally erroneous is that, although not actually expressed in the Constitution, it is implied in the spirit of the Constitution that the qualifications of voters are to be fixed by the States exclusively. It was not necessary that anything should be said in the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of who should enjoy the right of suffrage.

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Total Voting Strength of Women in U. S. A.

With the Nebraska victory, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has had to revise once more its figures on the total voting strength of the women of the United States. The number is now 8,587,308.

Of the 41 Legislatures that have convened, or are scheduled to convene, in 1917, 13 have already taken favorable action. Seven (North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska) have passed presidential suffrage; five (Vermont, Indiana, North Dakota, Arkansas (at primaries) and Nebraska) have passed municipal suffrage measures; six (Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota and Maine) have passed constitutional amendment measures. In New York and Maine, the measure goes to the voters this autumn; in Oklahoma and South Dakota in 1918. Iowa's and North Dakota's amendments must pass the next Legislature before the voters get them. Florida's Legislature, which convened in April, has suffrage measures before it. Georgia's Legislature, which convenes in June, still has a chance to distinguish itself on the suffrage question.

The Woman Citizens' Club of Reno

One of the most influential clubs of Reno is the Woman Citizens' Club, the largest woman's club in Nevada. It was organized just after the election of 1913 when women were given suffrage.

This club is actively interested in politics, civics and social welfare. Its meetings are usually addressed by some prominent speaker, who explains some legal or vital question of general interest.

Both suffrage and former anti-suffrage women are interested in its study work.

During the recent session of the Nevada Legislature several visits were made by club members to lobby for desired legislation. It was largely through the interests taken by the women that the eight hour law for women was enacted, and the direct primary election bill was staunchly supported and urged up to the closing hours of the session, when the bill was finally passed. It was due to the arguments of the women that the bill for physical training in the public schools was passed.

The club will center its activities for the next two years on the initiative prohibition measure which will be submitted to a vote of the people in November, 1918.

SUFFRAGE HEARING BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

The Most Important of Many Interesting Happenings of The Week at the Capital Related in Mrs. Alice Lee Moque's Letters

The tea given this week at National American Woman Suffrage Headquarters was a splendid success. It was given in honor of the D. A. R., who to the number of thousands gathered here for their 27th convention. Added to the cordial invitation sent all State presidents and their delegations to visit the charming home of the N. A. W. S. A., was the fact that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association, and State Senator Helen Ring Robinson were domiciled at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, and would not only be in the receiving line at the social function, but make short addresses later to the patriotic visitors, many of whom are prominently identified with suffrage work in their home States.

Washington is loveliest in April and May, and this year the Daughters have been treated to exceptionally fine weather, with only the briefest of showers to add beauty to the budding trees and lend glory to the riotous hues of the beds of tulips, jonquils and fragrant hyacinths adorning the White House grounds, and making every public reservation and park a delight to the beholder.

While late in the social season, the D. A. R. tea was particularly well attended. Indiana led all the States in the number of delegates represented. Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Vice-President General, was accompanied by Mrs. Henry G. Beck, State Regent, Mrs. Cora Currey, Mrs. William J. Vickery and many other Indiana delegates.

The Receiving Line

In the receiving line in the Drawing Room, beside Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. White and other prominent women was Mrs. Mary M. Lockwood, a little lady with soft snow-white hair who has been for many years identified with suffrage work and women's organizations in the capital. Mrs. Lockwood's bright eyes and sunny smile have been familiar objects in every patriotic gathering of women for up-lift or national service for many years. Twenty-seven years ago she was one of the original handful of women who founded the present great organization of the D. A. R. She was its first chaplain general, and is today the only surviving original daughter of the association. By the unanimous vote of the present convention, Mrs. Lockwood, has been elected honorary chaplain general for life, in recognition of her long years of faithful and efficient service. At the suffrage tea she received the hearty congratulations of the assembled company.

Senator Robinson Speaks

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, State Senator from Colorado, in her short address brought out withi telling effect, by facts, figures, and anecdotes, her contention that women have received their rights either as a result of the pioneer period, as in Colorado, or the period of revolution, as in Russia.

"Colorado, my State, first started the fashion of self-government," Mrs. Robinson declared proudly. "The settlers were good Americans not largely alien-born, as were settlers of many of the other western States. They were men imbued with the justice of the claim that those who must obey the law, must have a voice in the framing of the laws by which they are governed. How many of you have been in Denver?" Mrs. Ring suddenly inquired. Instantly hundreds of hands were raised in the audience, causing the State Senator to smile at the popularity of the city so dear to her heart. "Well, if you know Denver, as every good suffragist should," she went on, "you know the beautiful State capitol building, and the wonderful statue which stands on the triangular reservation in front of it. It is the figure of a pioneer woman, one of Colorado's pioneer mothers. With her left arm she draws her little child to her side, while in her right hand she holds the musket with which she will protect him with her life if need be. Is it any wonder that the men of Colorado reminded constantly of their brave and dauntless pioneer mothers and of woman's part in the making of the territory, and then the state, should have willingly and ungrudgingly conferred the right of citizenship upon her."

Senator Robinson caused a smile by declaring that the percentage of men and women differed widely in many counties of Colorado. She pointed out that in one county, where the anti-suffragists declared only 31 per cent of those voting were females, the males exceeded the women in the mining district by the ratio of 116% men to every 100 women. "Don't forget that three-fourths of a man," cried Mrs. Ring emphatically. "He's the fellow that makes that sort of a statement!"

The Suffrage Hearing

The Senate office building was this morning the scene of the usual crush—a scene repeated year after year at each successive suffrage hearing. The officers of the N. A. W. S. A. and a number of women belonging to the organizations affiliated with the national association, to whom was given the promised hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee in room 226, were on hand an hour before the time. The crowd included not only members of the many suffrage associations of the district, but scores of delegates to the D. A. R. convention, who absented themselves from Continental Memorial Hall to attend the suffrage hearing on Capitol Hill. However, the room decided upon, as usual, proved utterly inadequate to hold the vast throng; every available seat being occupied by 9 a. m. In consequence, any number of visiting Daughters and prominent residents were forced to stand in a constricted space for two hours, blocking the doorway and out in the corridor, many being unable to hear a word. An officer of the National Association asked that a larger committee room be provided that the large number of women might be accommodated, but was informed that it was too late; no change could be made. However, as each suffrage hearing results in an ever-increasing attendance, it is earnestly hoped that the great public interest shown will, in the future at least be recognized, and a suitable and commodious committeeroom be provided.

The senior Senators from the suffrage States were all present, and Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana, shared in the forensic honors of her confreres from her State.

Senator Jones Presides

Senator Jones presided as chairman of the Suffrage Committee. The hearing was on the Senate Joint Resolution No. 2. Mrs. Catt, in making the opening statement, pointed out that the women's fight for citizenship already covered a period of 34 years, and the appeal for justice had been made to 17 Congresses during that time. "I truly hope and believe that this appeal is before the last," Mrs. Catt said, smilingly.

Senator Shafroth was introduced by Mrs. Catt as "our old friend, who was our friend when we needed one, and who is still our friend now that we are prosperous and popular." The Senator devoted his allotted time to a resume of the objections that "the undesirable vote, and the cost of elections, would both be doubled." Senator Shafroth pointed out briefly the absurdity of any such contentions.

Senator Kendrick Speaks

Senator Kendrick stated with patent pride that his State, Wyoming, was the first in the world to give woman the vote. He affirmed that the 48 years of equal suffrage in Wyoming were the best proof of its value, and declared that "the franchise given its women was neither a joke nor an accident. The vote was given in recognition of what they had done. Wyoming and every State which has given women the vote," he added, emphatically, "has realized that Women's Vote is not for sale, at any price."

Senator Thompson of Kansas gladly bore testimony to the "tremendous advantage of woman suffrage to my State." He said that as one result of woman suffrage is the State now has the honor of leading the whole United States in the battle for education. Kansas having today but 2 per cent of illiterates, the lowest number of illiterates in the Union." The Senator told an illuminative incident which occurred in the State Senate at the time of a vote on suffrage. The Senate Chamber was beautified by a magnificent bunch of roses bearing a card inscribed, "Presented by women who don't want the vote." "But the Kansas Senators were men who could not be so vastly influenced against voting right, and later it was ascertained that that hundred-dollar bouquet was paid for by the saloon element. And it is the liquor class which is always against giving women the suffrage," declared the Senator, "and that alone is a strong fact in its favor."

Representative Rankin, sitting in the front row with Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Park and the other officers of the National Association's committee, confined her remarks to the legislative difficulties standing in the way of constitutional amendments in the several States. Miss Rankin's maiden speech was enthusiastically applauded, and appeared to impress the Senators most favorably.

Senator Thomas of Colorado paid high tribute to suffrage and suffragists. He told feelingly of his admiration and respect for the officers and dignified methods of the national organization. He spoke eloquently of Susan B. Anthony, and complimented the National Association in now having for its president a woman of the wisdom and ability of Mrs. Catt, whom he had had the pleasure of knowing for many years.

Senator Smoot of Utah, and others were forced to abridge their remarks, owing to the shortness of the time remaining. In concluding the hearing, Mrs. Catt alluded to the silk flags placed in a row upon the mantel. "These flags," said Mrs. Catt, "will show you the inferiority of the American government when it comes to laws regarding women. Great Britain worked out her ideas of democracy —and we worked out ours." Then, group by group, she showed that England, Scotland and Wales, the Canadian provinces, and other English possessions had now recognized women's right to partial suffrage, and that the vote for members of Parliament was the only right now denied Englishwomen. She pointed out that Premier Lloyd George and Parliament by a vote of 341 in favor of women to 62 against, had assured women complete enfranchisement.

Mrs. Catt Speaks

Mrs. Catt eloquently compared the rights already accorded women in the several countries indicated by the flags with the statue of American women. She told how Mohammedan women had rights denied to her and other American women. In Bombay and in Burma certain Buddhist women, whom she herself knew, had enjoyed the right of suffrage for 30 years. In some parts of Central America, too, Mrs. Catt pointed out, women have secured the ballot.

"Even in Mexico," she said, "and in Yucatan, women are given a vote, and a woman has been sent, and now sits in the Mexican Parliament. In Scandinavia, also, women already enjoy universal suffrage."

Speaker Clark's Courtesy

Suffragists in Washington are pleased with the signal courtesy paid Miss Jeanette Rankin by Speaker and Mrs. Clark yesterday. The first feminine Representative from Montana was the guest of honor at an attractive luncheon given in the Speaker's diningroom at the Capitol. The table was beautifully decorated with spring flowers of red, white and blue, and many members of Congress and their wives were invited to meet Miss Rankin. Among other guests were David Warfield, the talented actor; Miss Annabel Lee of New York, and Mrs. Annie H. Pitzer of Colorado Springs, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark. Congressmen Olney, Kahn, C. B. Smith and their wives graced the festive board, and Congressmen Barnhart, Weber and Clark. The honor paid Miss Rankin is a particularly pretty compliment, owing to the fact that Miss Rankin is a Republican. One fact is very patent at this time. It is that the suffragists of the N. A. W. S. A. have a very cordial feeling for the genial gentleman, the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who has time and time again extended them courtesies, which not only expressed his goodwill towards "the cause," but his kindly regard for their association and the splendid women who are its officers.

Officers Pleased

Mrs. Catt and the other officers of the National Association express themselves well pleased with the suffrage hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Every speaker gave "testimony" for suffrage.

Mrs. Catt's actual address, together with those of many of the Senators who were unable to be heard for lack of time, received the consent of Senator Jones, chairman of the committee, to be printed in the Congressional Record. The effect upon the Senators, however, of Mrs. Catt's informal remarks about the 20 flags shown was marked, and was a practical exposition of the injustice done American women.

Mrs. Catt's remarks emphatically asked the plain question, shall the Star Spangled Banner be the last flag to be added to the flags of countries which have accorded their women citizens their just rights as citizens?

WOMAN WILL BE WAR MINISTER

Rev. S. R. Mayer-Oakes, pastor of the Hadley (Mass.) Congregational Church, has just been granted a leave of absence by his church and a continuation of salary for the period of the war on condition that his wife serve as pastor during his absence. The pastor leaves for service in the French Red Cross.

Mrs. Mayer-Oakes has received theological training, but has not been ordained, and there will be an ordination service before her husband's departure.

Mrs. Mayer-Oakes is chairman of the Hadley Town Committee for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

MICHIGAN VOTES FOR SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page 97)

women the ballot, asked permission to explain their vote.

"I vote for woman suffrage, but I can't explain my vote," shouted Martz.

For a full minute the real humor of Representative Martz's statement did not penetrate, but when it took hold it created a great furore, and the Detroit representative is credited with the most humorous address of the entire session.

The Detroit Free Press says:

"There were some notable converts to the cause of woman suffrage. The most prominent of these, and incidentally the cause of the best joke sprung at this session, was Representative 'Bill' Martz of Detroit, who up to a few days ago has been the most pronounced and irreconcilable opponent of woman suffrage in the House. Half a dozen members had voted 'no,' announcing that they would explain their vote, when Martz, in that booming voice that is famous for its tremendous power, roared: 'I vote "aye," and I can't explain my vote.'

Mrs. Martz Smiles Happily

"Astonished silence followed the echo of Martz's roar. Then the House and galleries burst into applause. The real reason for Martz's conversion sat within three feet of him, smiling happily. Her name is Mrs. Martz.

"Michigan suffragists are particularly gratified at the passage of the presidential suffrage bill," said Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the State Suffrage Association, as reported in the Free Press.

"It is especially pleasing that the bill has passed with no lobbying at the Capitol, except by friends of the bill in the Legislature. All of our work was before the primaries.

"The passage of the bill must be credited to the men."

News that the measure had unanimously passed the Senate was received in the House with cheers and flag waving.

WOMEN CAN SUPPLY HALF OF WAR POWER

Secretary Lane Urges Them to Encourage Agriculture and Patriotism

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women can do "a good 50 per cent. In fighting the war," in the opinion of Secretary Lane, by conserving food and encouraging patriotism among the men. He sent this telegram in response to a query from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention at New Orleans, asking what women can do for the country.

"The women of America can do no greater work at this time than to raise their own vegetables, can their own fruit, prevent waste in their homes, and give impulse and enthusiasm to the men of the land. If they do this they will be doing a good 50 per cent. of the work of fighting the war to a finish.

Would Organize Clubs.

"Why not organize all the women's clubs of the United States into a 'lend a hand to Wilson League' whose business it will be to carry on a propaganda for things the nation will need—soldiers, ships, wheat, pigs, beans? If the women will also make it their business to let every farmer know that his patriotism is to be judged by the use he makes of his land, and let every railroad man know that he is serving his country by moving the nation's traffic quickly, and will see that the boys and girls serve in a great maintenance corps of the nation by putting in their time feeding the chickens, canning surplus fruit and vegetables, they can count themselves among the saviors of liberty and civilization, because this war has now come down to a matter of work and sacrifice.

"I have just talked with a woman fresh from Belgium. When she left the peasants gathered around her and kissed her skirts in gratitude. Practically all of them have American flags in their homes, which are looked upon as sacred icons by the Belgian peasants. Many of these flags have been made by the women themselves. All Europe must be made feel that spirit toward America, and this cannot be done unless our women give us the support of their enthusiasm, and free for use at the front as large a proportion of our food and labor as is possible by forethought, sacrifice and energy."

MISS CATT BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 97)

From that moment they seek the vote, not as a right denied them, but as a duty, to aid the reclamation of democracy from the degradation to which in too many localities it has been allowed to sink.

"The most appealing argument in favor of the Federal Amendment is that every opponent of woman suffrage of high or low degree is frantically opposed to that method. They are opposed, also, to referenda, but if they must choose, they take the referenda, for there are blocks of irresponsible votes which can be utilized to defeat suffrage by referenda. We are opposed to the denial of the freedom of the seas by prowling U-boats, and we are equally opposed to the denial of the vote to half our people by piratical, submarine election methods. It is the duty of Congress to rescue this question from further treatment of this kind. We are outstripped in the march of progress which was inaugurated by our country. If we are to recover place, there must be a 'wake up, America,' and that at once.

"In the light of these facts, the 'mumbo jumbo' of sectionalism, States' rights, political party balance, and other forms of mental anesthesia, used to quiet the consciences of otherwise progressive men, become mere junk to be cast out of our national thought. They represent not principles, but excuses. Posterity will not respect them as suitable causes for delay; posterity will take note of the date when the American republic did its duty by its women—a duty that had always been inevitable.

"We ask you, gentlemen, to wait no longer. Let women feel that the flag to which they pledge their loyalty waves over a land which gives them as much political freedom as any under the sun."

NEBRASKA VICTORY

(Continued from Page 97)

one time did not have the right of suffrage. Others told them what they should do and how much taxes they should pay. Men now have the ballot and they shoud give the same right to women. The fathers of these men rebelled because of the oppression of taxation without representation, yet they suffer women to be so oppressed.

Spirk of Saline did not care to see woman drop from her pinnacle descend to the level of the common politician.

Oberlies Has Eight Planks

Oberlies of Lancaster said he had eight planks in his platform. Six of them were his daughters. The seventh is his wife, and the eighth is his aged mother who has worked so long for suffrage. He could not look these in the face when he returns home if he did not vote for suffrage.

"I also have a wife and mother," said Buhrman of Howard. "Both are opposed to suffrage."

"My wife would wring my neck when I get home if I vote for this bill," said Lahners of Thayer. "You can go all through the German and Bohemian settlements in my part of the State, and the women there don't want suffrage. If you want to succeed you have got to let the man be the head of the family. If the women want to wear the boots they must also go to war, like men."

"I have yet to hear, in all the years I have been listening, one good reason why women should not vote," said Bennett of Douglas. "In States where there is equal suffrage all are satisfied, and they never go back to the old way, and in some of those States they are ahead of Nebraska. I should hate to think that my wife or daughter is not as capable of voting as a man who can hardly read or write. Women in the matter of property are taxed without representation."

Beal spoke of the Democratic party platforms and asserted that the people of Nebraska are in fact on record in favor of suffrage. Moriarty had said the people of the State had spoken on the subject a few years ago and rejected it.

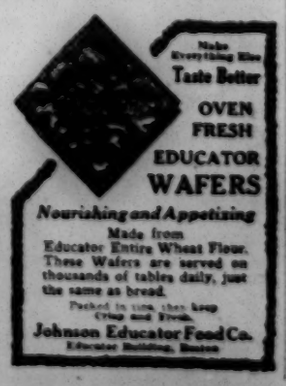
Mrs. Barkley, who ever since the House passed the bill had been urging its passage in the Senate, was the only suffragist official present when the Senate took action. Mrs. Barkley was not able to conceal her pleasure over the vote.

Happy Ones at Home

An hour later the Senate Chamber was almost deserted. Chappell of Kearney and Robertson of Holt were the only senators remaining. Both were packing their legislative records preparatory to leaving for home, when the session comes to a close. It was like being behind the scenes after the big show was over and the footlights out.

"I know there will be one happy little woman back home tonight," quietly remarked Chappell.

"Here, too," murmured Robertson. "She made me promise before I left that I would vote for suffrage."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GOVERNOR NEVILLE SIGNS BILL

(Continued from Page 97.)

steps he took to carry out his pledges to them. These pledges were most explicit. He had written:

"I believe that the woman suffrage amendment should be submitted again to the men of Pennsylvania.

"I will do everything that I can to help the amendment through the Legislature in 1917 and 1919.

"I will, in addition, endeavor to interest my friends in helping to have it passed, and particularly endeavor to have it passed expeditiously. I cannot see why it should not be put through quickly, and save the women as much work as possible.

"I have given you my word upon this matter, and I will be glad to see you in Harrisburg."

The women remind Senator Penrose that he not only gave these assurances, but consented to their publication. They add:

"Although not generally known by the public, you doubtless will admit that it was at your own personal request that we delayed bringing our measure to a vote at certain times, and postponed it, as you desired, to give you the opportunity you asked to exert any influence you might have."

Nevertheless, Penrose men in the Legislature opposed resubmission, and "liquor organization lobbyists boasted that they defeated the bill."

The suffragists serve notice upon Senator Penrose that they are going to oppose every system, organization and officeholder arrayed against the public welfare, and that at their spring conference they voted to urge the President, Congress and the State Legislature to prohibit the use of grain for the manufacture of liquor during the war, so that the grain may be conserved for food. They ask him to support this measure. They notify him that they are about to introduce a presidential suffrage bill, and add:

"We ask you for no pledge of support in connection with this bill, but you have the right to work for it if you desire. You must be aware that within the last few days Rhode Island and Michigan (they might now add Nebraska) have granted such suffrage to women."

MARYLAND EXECUTIVE HEARS SUFFRAGE PLEA

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A bevy of suffragists went to Governor Harrington on April 12, and urged that the special session of the Legislature he has called should not adjourn without passing a suffrage bill.

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MISS RANKIN SPEAKS

(Continued from Page 97)

The constitutional convention was framing a constitution for the United States—a framework for its government. The only officer whose election was provided for by the Constitution of the United States was a representative in Congress. Senators were, under the original scheme, to be elected by the Legislatures of the various States. The President and the Vice-President were to be elected by the electoral college, and it was not even provided that those electors should be elected by the people, for the Constitution provides that each State shall choose its electors in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe. Under the Constitution, therefore, a State Legislature might provide that the electors should be appointed by the Governor or be elected by the Legislature, or chosen any other way; and it is by reason of this provision that recently the Legislatures of various States—Rhode Island the other day, Michigan yesterday, and Illinois some two or three years ago—provided that the electors of President and Vice-President should be chosen by the vote of the women of their States as well as the men, which could be done under the United States Constitution, notwithstanding the provisions of the State Constitutions limiting the suffrage to men.

Allegiance to U. S.

"Every citizen of the United States owes his allegiance to the government of the United States, the women as well as the men. Not only that, but women are obliged to contribute of their substance to the support of the government. Not only that, but in the times of stress, such as the present, they are obliged to give of their own flesh and blood for the preservation of the country. It is not a matter of indifference to them whether the citizens of the United tSates are or are not permitted to participate generally in the enactment of the laws under which they live. If any State should deny to a citizen his right of property, even in the slightest degree—say a woman owning property in Louisiana, which at present has not extended suffrage to women, she could call upon the great power of the United States to preserve and protect that property in her name against any despoiler in that State. Of course, the right of suffrage is not, as it has been construed, a necessary and inalienable and inherent right of citizenship, but in these times, when 18 States have extended suffrage to women, and, as has been indicated by the lady who has direction of the proceedings here this morning, it is being extended to the women of all lands, it becomes a right that is no less estimable in character than the most sacred right of property. So it becomes, as I say, not only a proper thing for the government of the United States, but in the nature of a duty that devolves upon the United States, to see that every citizen of this land has granted to him and to her the fundamental right of citizenship.

"We need make no apology whatever for asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall forbid to any State the right to deny any citizen of that State the right to vote on account of sex."

RHODE ISLAND MERGER

(Continued from Page 97)

asked for a plank. Although the applause was tremendous, she did not succeed in getting it. The same year she spoke at the Democratic convention, and got the plank while the band played, "We Love the Ladies." In 1915 she arranged the most brilliant hearing ever held in Rhode Island. Securing the Assembly Chamber, instead of the small committeeroom, she brought U. S. Senator Works from California and U. S. Congressman Mondell from Wyoming as speakers for the suffrage bill.

Many Leagues have been formed throughout the State under the direction of Miss Mabel E. Ongley, with Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Mrs. Jenks, Miss Nettie E. Bauer and Mrs. Jerome M. Fuller a staff of speakers to present convincing arguments and help mobilize organized sentiment, which, when the vote was taken, proved so important in impressing Representatives with the strength and numerical importance of the movement.

Petitions have been secured in many cases representing the most important men in various towns as well as members of school boards, town treasurers and leading citizens.

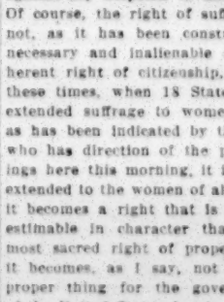
The lobbyists, under Mrs. Edwin C. Smith and Mrs. Jenks, knew practically every member of the Legislature, and as the feeling has become most friendly men sincerely interested in our work not only started out as missionaries for us, but informed us along what lines we should proceed to roll up a stunning vote at the last count. The suffragists had the respect of all at the State House. Men soon learned to understand that they were not there to "pussyfoot," that they always meant what they said, and said what they meant; and even pages, heads of bureaus, clerks, doorkeepers, and elevator men were always glad to wear our suffrage colors.

We closed our case with the endorsement of Governor P. Livingstone Beekman, planks in both political parties, indorsement of the Republican State Central Committee. A Democratic caucus pledging all but three Democrats to stand by us through thick and thin, and an army of honest hearts and earnest workers having given their all for an assured victory.

In no instance did we minimize the importance of the sinister, ever-present enemy which we knew was there with stacked cards, loaded dice and ruthless submarine warfare. But our "champions" were the kind of gentlemen that "stay put." When they gave a promise, they kept it. All honor to them! With not much to gain, and in many cases confronted with intimidation and the jeopardizing of their future political careers, they stood by us.

Our victory was no accident, no intervention of Divine Providence, no miracle, no taking advantage of unsettled war conditions. It represented on the part of the women leaders consecration, unselfishness, intelligence, wit, and great sacrifice of time, money and creature comforts, and on the part of the legislators a keen appreciation of the principles, a clear understanding of the bill, and a holy desire on the part of Rhode Island men to do justice to their women. God bless them all!

Woman Suffrage Year Book 1917



Edited by Martha G. Stapler

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WOMEN WORK IN MINNESOTA

Elimination of Waste and Red Cross Activities Occupy Suffragists' Time

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At Hennepin County Suffrage Headquarters, Minneapolis, last week a Woman's National Aid mass meeting was called together, and the room was crowded to the doors. The three divisions of work suggested by Mrs. Catt were used as the basis for the addresses, and the best speakers on gardens, Red Cross and thrift work were heard. A representative of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Department of the State University urged upon the women the necessity of using and conserving every particle of waste land for productive purposes, and offered the help of the Farm School. Mrs. Harvey M. Hickok of Minneapolis, president of the College Woman's Club, a well-known speaker on Scientific Household Management, spoke on the elimination of waste in the home. Mrs. Horace Lowry, head of the local Red Cross Chapter, explained the needs and purposes of the Red Cross work.

Three practical lines of new work were the result of these three talks. First, a Suffrage Red Cross Unit was formed to meet at Suffrage headquarters once a week at first, and if needed, to use the rooms every day. No special affiliation with either suffrage or Red Cross is necessary to work in this unit. A huge sign is placed in the window, begging all women in passing to give even a half hour of their shopping time to the work of making bandages, shields, slings and other base hospital supplies. The response the first day was beyond all expectation.

As a result of the gardening talk, a corps of census-takers from each district suffrage organization was called out to go through all the wards of the city urging upon the householders, especially among the small-salaried groups, the economic necessity of fighting higher food prices with an increased food supply. These census-takers are fully armed with information and credentials enabling them to offer the aid of the Minneapolis Garden Club, an organization which supplies men to plow and spade, and the seed necessary for planting.

The demand for more information and detailed instruction along the line of elimination of waste in the home has resulted in the formation of weekly classes directed by Mrs. Harvey M. Hickok and members of the College Woman's Club, who have been making a study of this subject, with a free enrolment list.

Letters have been sent out all over the State by the president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ueland, urging the capacity use of gardens, the canning of surplus materials, etc., as advised by the National Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ueland is one of two women appointed by Governor Burnquist on a State committee of 20 for the conservation and increase of the food supply in Minnesota.

ALABAMA SUFFRAGISTS SEND PLEDGE TO WILSON

SELMA, Ala.—The following telegram has been dispatched to President Wilson from Selma:

"The Alabama suffragists declare their loyalty to the government of the United States, and their confidence in your leadership, and pledge their support in the present crisis.

"MRS. J. B. PARKE,
"President Alabama Equal Suffrage Association."

BROOMS AND PAINT RENOVATE ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Armed with brooms, mops, vacuum cleaners, garbage cans, formaldehyde, paint, brushes, stepladders and carbolic acid, the women of the city began a cleanup campaign to last a week, from April 5 to 12.

The Rotary Club, the Ad Men's Club, the Real Estate Board and other men's clubs are helping in the war on dirt, flies and mosquitoes. By combating dirt now, the citizens believe they can stamp out fever and malarial complaints. The women of this city are among the most active in the South in civic improvements.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

Red Cross work has made any other interest secondary to the Arizona women, who have practically ceased all other activities.

Three days a week are given over to making surgical supplies in some public building, but this does not begin to cover the period employed in the work. Every club, every woman's organization and almost every woman in the border State, whether or not affiliated with an association, is giving her whole attention to aiding Uncle Sam's men in every possible way.

GOVERNOR KEYES THANKS GRANITE STATE WOMEN

Splendid Spirit Exemplified by Action of Executive Board of Suffrage Association—Mrs. Felker Heads Those Working for Intensive Agriculture

CONCORD, N. H.—The State Suffrage Association has received letters from Governor Henry W. Keyes and John B. Jameson, of the Public Safety Committee, thanking Miss Martha S. Kimball for her offer of help in increasing the food supply of New Hampshire.

Governor Keyes wrote:

"The splendid spirit of the women of New Hampshire, well represented by this vote of your committee, is appreciated heartily and gratefully."

The Suffrage Association had also tendered the services of its organizer. Mr. Jameson said he had no doubt something definite could be found for Mrs. Mary Post to do in his department.

New Hampsnire produces only about 30 per cent of the food it consumes, so the work the Suffrage Association is doing to foster intensive agriculture is timely.

Mrs. Andrew Felker has been chosen by the suffragists as State chairman of agriculture. She is admirably fitted for this office, and has already undertaken a spirited campaign directed toward an increased food production, and the consequent reduction of the high cost of living. Bureaus of aid and information are being organized in 110 towns, where there are already suffrage leagues from which information based on the best government pamphlets will be given out on request, and from which speakers on agriculture and gardening can be obtained.

MOTHERS WORK FOR RED CROSS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—After weeks of preparation, the Arizona Congress of Mothers has abandoned its pet project—the celebration of Baby Week—to give its undivided attention to Red Cross work. The funds that were to have been devoted to child welfare charts will be used for bolts of muslin, and the time that would have been occupied with lecture courses will be utilized in making surgical supplies.

TEXAS SUFFRAGISTS RALLY TO FIGHT FOOD SHORTAGE

The following letter is being sent to the suffragists of Texas:

A serious situation confronts our country, and we as loyal citizens must plan to serve in this, the hour of need. It is anticipated that a food shortage may be one of the most serious dangers that threaten, and to this danger point we hasten to mobilize the great army of loyal and patriotic suffragists.

We urge your cooperation in two general plans:

1. To increase the food supply by forming garden clubs in your town.

2. To increase the food supply by the elimination of waste.

This is service to our country of a most vital character; and not only to our country but to all humanity, since it will enable America to feed the millions of starving children this cruel war has been and will be responsible for.

Our mothers met with high courage and consecrated service the dangers and problems of past wars. Shall we, their daughters, shame them by being shirkers? This appeal is sent in confidence of immediate, effective, enthusiastic cooperation, working shoulder to shoulder, saying, "Come on," and not "Go on," our country will find us in war as in peace, eager for the betterment of conditions.

MINNEAPOLIS SUFFRAGISTS HOLD SUCCESSFUL BAZAR

At its recent Easter Bazar held at Suffrage Headquarters, Minneapolis, the Hennepin County Suffrage Association added to its working capital the amount of $1150 clear of expenses. The sale lasted four days and the materials offered included summer dresses made over, and new hats, all trimmed by suffragists (one woman doing a "Lenten penance" of fifty hats); hand decorated flower pots and flower baskets; a table of baby clothes, bibs, dresses, coats and basinett furnishings; towels, bridge table covers, etc. The largest sum was made at the Sacrifice Table, where the suffragists offered for sale articles collected among themselves which were still beloved and which it "hurt" to give up. Many very beautiful gifts found their way to this table, which was the idea of Mrs. Anson B. Jackson and in her charge. A marvelous collar of Rose Point lace six inches deep, contributed by Mrs. Milton Purdy, and a family heirloom, was bought by the suffragists for a round sum and presented to their beloved President, Mrs. Ueland. The sale was closed by an Easter Flower sale and fete managed by the younger women, at which fortunes were told, tea and cakes dispensed, silhouettes cut and Easter flowers and corsages sold. Nearly two hundred dollars was cleared.

OHIO WOMEN CREDIT TWO PARTIES

Republicans and Democrats Both Claim Merit of the Victory

In the States that have just given partial suffrage to women, both political parties are eager to claim the credit. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton writes:

"Ohio women are not under obligations solely to either the Democratic or Republican party for the recent victory. The Democrats are in power in the Legislature, but they could not possibly have carried the presidential suffrage measure by themselves. The percentage of Democrats voting for the bill in both House and Senate was much smaller than the percentage of Republicans. The truth is that in the whole Legislature, leaving out the delegates from Cincinnati, which is Republican, but "wet" before Republican, only two members of this party voted against the presidential suffrage bill. It was a Republican governor in his outgoing message who recommended its adoption, because he thought the Republicans ought to redeem their party pledge. It was a Democratic governor who signed the bill on the ground that the Democrats ought to redeem their party pledge. The Republicans feel that the women are indebted to them for this vote; the Democrats feel that the women are indebted to them. As a matter of fact, the women are indebted to both, as under the circumstances neither party alone could have passed the bill.

"The reason Ohio has granted partial suffrage is because as early as 1850 Ohio women demanded of a constitutional convention the granting of woman suffrage, and they have continued this demand of all constitutional conventions and of all political parties ever since. This fact, together with the thorough organization of the State, the indorsement of all political parties, State and National, and the perfect unity among the workers, resulted in their getting all the Legislature was able to give at present."

IOWA LETTER USED AS PROPAGANDA

Those who read the spirited letter written by an Iowa lawyer to the president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, published in the Woman's Journal, will be interested to know that it was used as suffrage propaganda during the recent campaign in Iowa. It was sent to every Harvard graduate in the State.

LEAGUE FORMED IN OHIO CITY

ZANESVILLE, O.—The date for the 15th Congressional District Conference of suffragists has been set for May 17 by the district chairman, Dr. Martha A. McBride of Zanesville. The work of the conference will be much facilitated by the new organization in Zanesville formed April 13, with 163 members. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, chairman of the State Organization Committee, and Miss Zara duPont, first vice-president of the O. W. S. A., spoke in Grace M. E. Church. The indorsement of woman suffrage by the Ohio Methodist Conference last fall in Zanesville was recalled at this meeting, and it it said that this indorsement helped to create more suffrage sentiment there and was a factor in bringing about the present organization.

Mrs. Ava McCulley is president of the new Zanesville Suffrage Club. Both newspapers in Zanesville are favorable, and there has been for many years a great deal of interest in suffrage in the city. The work of the Organization Committee in the 15th District has now been finished with most gratifying results. Every one of the six counties in the district was worked, meetings were held in 34 towns, and 14 new organizations formed. It is expected that a majority of the women of the district will be signed up for suffrage before the conference on May 17. In Summerfield, Noble County, practically every woman over 18 years of age in the town, has been signed up for suffrage.

WAGE SECRETARY SPEAKS IN HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Frances King Headlee, secretary of the minimum wage commission of Washington State, was the principal speaker at a tea given by the suffrage section of the Twentieth Century Club at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, on April 10. Mrs. Headlee was formerly State labor commissioner for Washington.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Smith poured, assisted by Mrs. Edward R. Harvey, Mrs. George G. Henselman, Mrs. George Luthier, Mrs. Eugene Stephens, Mrs. Robert E. McCormick, Mrs. W. J. Meyers, Mrs. Frank R. Reuter, Miss Patty Patterson and Miss Dorothy Hellman.

MRS. AGNES M. JENKS
President Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association
Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach

WISCONSIN WOMEN BEGIN FIRST AID

Take Hold of Garden Projects, Red Cross Work and Elimination of Waste

Mrs. H. M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association, has issued a call to all women to do their part in the present emergency. She says: "Women must assist in the increasing of food supplies, the elimination of waste and the Americanization of immigrants. By practicing intensive gardening the women of America will be able to more than overcome the loss of farm labor caused by men going to the front."

In Racine the women have taken told of gardening with a vim. Real estate men, owners of large residence properties, the city itself, and owners of vacant lots in all parts of Racine have been persuaded to allow these lands to be cultivated, without expense to those who are to raise garden truck there. Among those who have asked for and received allotments of this land for the summer are about 75 women. They plan to do their own cultivating and seeding.

Red Cross Societies

Red Cross societies are springing up all over the State, and, in addition to the financial and material aid to be furnished the government by these bands of women, fully 3,000 woman nurses have signified their willingness to go into active service whenever needed. As these are already trained, they will need only a few days of special instruction before being ready to take the field or enter base hospitals.

Woman Salesman

A salesman for a Wisconsin hosiery company has informed his employers that he is ready to enter the army. He says his wife is an able salesman and will hold his position when he is gone. The company has agreed, and the wife is now learning the trade under her husband's direction.

Join for Baby Week

All the Racine clubs have joined in the organization of a Central Council of Women, the directors including two delegates from each club. It is expected that this will tend to increase the influence of women in civic affairs and facilitate matters when prompt action is desired upon anything. "Baby Week" will be observed in July under the auspices of this organization. The Central Council includes: Mrs. D. H. Flett, Miss Arminda Wood, Miss Stella Morrison, Mrs. John W. Owen, Mrs. N. C. Nelson, Mrs. Floyd Turnbull, Mrs. John A. Brown, Mrs. Martin Clancy, Miss Mae Burgess, Mrs. F. W. Merriman, Mrs. F. R. Pettit and Mrs. E. P. Kastler. Miss Morrison was chosen chairman and Mrs. Owen secretary.

MISS RUUTZ-REES APPOINTED CHAIRMAN

HARTFORD, Conn.—Miss Ruutz-Rees has been appointed chairman of the Committee of War Work of the C. W. S. A. This committee is to work in cooperation with the committee of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. It will carry out in the State the work outlined by the National Association.

The amount of suffrage war work which can be done by Miss Ruutz-Rees' committee depends upon the money raised to finance it. No provision for this work was made in the budget, which was adopted at the beginning of the suffrage year 1916-17, and contributions are urged. An easy way of raising funds is by means of the suffrage banks. Mrs. C. M. Gallup will send one to every applicant addressing her at Suffrage Headquarters in Hartford. Pledges, large or small, are also solicited.

WOMAN APPOINTED REGENT

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Mrs. Ruth Karr McGee, of Hoquiam, former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed regent of the State University of which she is a graduate.

Mrs. McGee will be the first woman regent of the university. She has been appointed for six years.

ARKANSAS KEEPING PACE WITH BEST

Women's Enfranchisement Not the Only Progressive Step Taken — Compulsory Education and Mothers' Pension Bill Put on Statute Books

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The traveler in Arkansas must nowadays be prepared to find a State as progressive in the political sense as most of her sisters to the north and northwest. The grant of a vote in the primaries to women—virtually a grant of full suffrage—is not an isolated measure. In its recent session, the Legislature passed the first law requiring all children from 7 to 15 to attend school, a previous law having exempted counties with a large colored population which cover more than half the State. A textbook commission is created, school boards are required to furnish books to children unable to buy them, and a commission to report upon illiteracy is set up. The University of Arkansas and the normal schools are taken out of politics by a new eighth-mill tax which assists in their support. Besides getting the vote, women are allowed to practice law, and the disability of married women with respect to property is removed. A "bone-dry" law was passed, and a free State employment bureau opened. The Survey calls attention also to acts establishing a State general hospital at Little Rock, a school for the feeble-minded, and an industrial school for delinquent girls. A State Charities Commission has been established, with duties like those of similar commissions in other states. Finally, a mothers' pension bill applying to one-third the State was passed. Undoubtedly Gov. Charles H. Brough deserves much credit for this remarkable program completed.

MRS. EDWIN C. SMITH
Chairman Legislative Committee Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association
Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach

Arizona Will Take Care of Its Orphans

TUCSON, Ariz.—Arizona orphans will be cared for by the State.

The Orphans' Home in Tucson, was formerly connected with the California Children's Home, but with the appointment as superintendent of Edward D. Raley, general secretary of the Arizona and New Mexico Sunday School Association, the State will conduct the institution.

The volunteer work will be enlarged under the new regime. While the child welfare guard, recently established, gives help to the widowed mother, there are many helpless children who cannot look for relief from this board. The Home provides a place for children whose parents are declared "unfit" and the Home cared for these children until they are given a permanent home by adoption. There is also the half orphaned child to care for the child properly with a parent incapacitated for some reason, but who does not wish to surrender the child for adoption. This child is then cared for until other plans are made. Many women of the State are lending their financial support to the institution, and the women's clubs never fail to remember the children on every holiday with a large case of holiday offerings.

WOMEN DISTRIBUTE POSTERS TO RECRUITS

Seventy automobiles were sent out April 14 in the Sixty-third Assembly under the auspices of the New York Woman Suffrage Party aiding the mayor's committee in the distribution of the new recruiting posters. The women handled 16,000 posters, placing them in stores and on fences and any open space available.

Mrs. David Clark Balch, chairman of the Emergency Committee, was in charge of the work, in co-operation with the Assembly district leaders. Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, Miss Camilla Morgan, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver and Miss Emily Hooper assisted in Manhattan. The automobiles were decorated with United States flags and placards: "United States Navy Needs Your Help. Ask the Mayor's Committee, 50 East Forty-second Street."

MISS ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES
Honorary President Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association
Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach

WOMAN INSPECTS CITY'S MEASURES

Miss McCormick Finds Few Dishonest Shop-Keepers Compared to What There Were Formerly

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—One of the most efficient inspectors of weights and measures employed by the government in the stores and markets of New York City is Miss Rhea McCormick.

Her confidence and understanding of human nature fit her for the exacting work that takes up so much of her time. Commissioner Hartigan believed that a woman is more at home in a store than a man, and appointed Miss McCormick nearly six years ago to help in the fight against dishonest measure. When she began her work there were many tradesmen in New York using dishonest weights and measures, but at present the number is small. The shopkeepers realize that a thorough examination of scales in all stores prevents unfair competition.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune describes a tour she recently made with the inspector. She says:

First into a grocery store on Sixth Avenue we passed, just like real shoppers.

"How much is your best coffee?" my little friend courteously asked.

"Twenty-one cents a pound."

"Give me a pound," she replied, "and a pound of your best butter." Several items were added. The supposed purchase finished, the grocer was asked to total up. Then my soft-voiced young friend's demeanor suddenly changed. She whisked the grocer to one side, deftly took out a weight from her silver handbag and in the tone of officialdom uttered the mysterious words, "Scale inspector."

She reweighed the goods with her own weights, examined the scale, announced all was well and gave the grocer a certificate concerning the whole transaction, so that should he ever be accused of giving wrong weight this would stand in his favor.

From shop to shop did we wander through the Italian quarter, always making purchases that we never took with us, thrusting aside the red-faced, smiling tradesmen to reweigh his goods—and not once did we receive anything but perfect courtesy after so doing.

Of course, much of the harmony was due to the tact, courage and businesslike bearing of the inspector. Had she allowed herself to be hoodwinked or shown any dread of possible impertinence, her task would not have been an easy one.

CONNECTICUT TURNS DOWN SUFFRAGE MEASURE

On April 18, the Connecticut Legislature voted on the bills for presidential, municipal and excise suffrage. The vote was preceded by a debate which lasted over three hours. Most of the speeches were favorable to suffrage.

The vote on the bill for presidential and municipal suffrage was, however, 85 in favor and 149 against, and the bill for excise suffrage was rejected by a similar majority, although with a smaller number voting. It was so late before a vote was reached on the second measure that many of the members had left the chamber. The third suffrage measure to be voted on this session is the resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution, which was adversely reported last week from the committee on constitutional amendments by a vote of six to five. The responsibility for turning down the suffrage measures in Connecticut rests with the Republican party, which is in an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

FIRST WOMEN DEACONS

TOPEKA, Kan. — For the first time in the history of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, there will be women deacons this year.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
May 12, 13 and 14, 1917

General Topic—"Victory, How, Where, Why and When."

2 p. m., May 12, Reception Room, Hotel Deshler
Mrs. Andreas, Ueland, President Minnesota W. S. A., presiding.
Greetings on behalf of Ohio W. S. A., Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, Second Vice President, Columbus.
Greetings on behalf Columbus Convention and Publicity Association, Col. John Y. Bassell, Columbus.

The First Requisite

Wanted ——— Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, President West Virginia W. S. A.
How To Get It—
By Plays, Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, Kansas.
By a White Elephant Sale, Mrs. Sumner McKnight, Minnesota.
By a Carnival Ball, Mrs. Charles Savage, Ohio.
By the Wisconsin Plan, Miss Harriet Bain, Wisconsin.
Other Ways, Miss S. Isabella Saunders, Illinois; Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Indiana; Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky; Mrs. Julian R. Clarke, Alabama, President Alabama W. S. A.; Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Ohio.
Question Box—10 minutes.

Literature and Press

"He Who Runs May Read, But Will He?"
Speakers, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Chairman National Literature Committee, New York; Miss Esther G. Ogden, manager National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, New York; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor Woman's Journal, Boston; Mr. Henry P. Boynton, Cleveland.
Question Box—20 minutes.

6.30 p. m., Dinner at Hotel Deshler, reservations limited to 500; plates $1.50. Reservations to be made by addressing Mrs. Wm. McPherson, 193 East Sixteenth Avenue, Columbus.
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President Ohio W. S. A., Toastmaster.

Five Minute Speeches

A Solemn Occasion, Mrs. J. H. Francis, Columbus.
The Band Wagon, Hon. Frank M. Gorman, Cincinnati.
In Fact, Miss Gratia Erickson, Chicago.
The Men's League, Hon. William Littlefield, Cincinnati.
Reminiscences, Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Detroit.
The Pioneer, Hon. E. W. Doty, Columbus.
Now, More Than Ever, Miss Florence E. Allen, Cleveland.
(Two others to be announced later)
Informal Reception 9 to 10 p. m.
Committee: Miss Anna B. Johnson, Springfield; Mrs. O. F. Davisson, Dayton; Mrs. Kent W. Hughes, Lima; Mrs. Zell Hart Deming, Warren.

Sunday, May 13, 2 p. m.

Mothers' Day Session at Memorial Hall

Hon. Wm. Littlefield, President Ohio Men's League for Equal Suffrage, presiding.
Invocation, Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky.
Music
Ohio, by the Governor, Hon. James M. Cox.
In Five Short Years, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President International Woman Suffrage Alliance and National Woman Suffrage Association.

Among the distinguished persons who have accepted invitations to sit on the platform as honorary vice presidents of this meeting are Col. John Y. Bassell, Dr. Washington Gladden, Prof. J. V. Denney, Rev. Frederick E. Ross, Rev. Leonard W. Doolan, Mr. Daniel J. Ryan, Hon. J. J. Lentz, Rev. Samuel S. Palmer, Mr. J. S. McLean, Rev. T. H. Campbell, Dr. E. L. Rexford, Mr. Wm. P. Halenkamp of Columbus, Congressman John G. Cooper, Senator J. Henry Miller of Newark, Senator Otto Voltz-weidler of McArthur, Mr. James A. Reynolds of Cleveland; Mr. J. H. Merrill, Toledo; Mr. James R. Alexander of Zanesville, Mr. L. J. Taber of Barnesville, master Ohio State Grange.

Monday, May 14, 10 a. m.
Assembly Room, Hotel Deshler

Victory

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Acting Chairman of Conference Committee, presiding
Music
Legislative Campaigns of 1917—
Oklahoma, Mrs. Adella G. Stephens, President.
Nebraska, Mrs. W. E. Barkley, President.
Minnesota, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President.
South Dakota, Mrs. John Pyle, President.
Illinois, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Chairman Suffrage Amendment Alliance.
Representatives Illinois E. S. A., Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, Evanston Political Equality League. (Names to be announced later.)
Iowa, Miss Anna B. Lawther, President.
Michigan, Mrs. Orton H. Clark, President; Mrs. Frederick R. Perkins, State Organization Chairman.
Kentucky, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, President.
Mississippi, Miss Pauline V. Orr, President.
Missouri, Mrs. John R. Leighty, President.
Alabama, Mrs. Julian Clarke, President.
Wisconsin, Mrs. Henry W. Youmans, President.
Victories in the East, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.
12 noon
Question Box on Legislative Work—Conducted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 15 minutes.
Dutch Treat Luncheon, Hotel Hartman, 50 cents per plate

2 p. m.

1917 Victories

Arkansas, The Primary Law, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, President.
North Dakota, Half a Loaf, Mrs. Robert Clendinning, President.
Indiana, The Nine-Tenths Law, Dr. Amelia Keller, President Women's Franchise League; Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, President E. S. A.
Tennessee, Suffrage on Lookout Mountain, Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin, President.
Ohio, Presidential Suffrage, Miss Zara duPont, First Vice President, Miss Grace Drake, Mrs. S. J. Brandenburg.
The Supreme Court Decision, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, Cleveland.
First Fruits, Toledo, Mrs. Scott Nearing, Columbus, Mrs. Wm. McPherson.
What We Are Doing with the Vote—In Kansas, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, President.
In Illinois, Mrs. Ella D. Stewart of Chicago.
Question Box—15 minutes.

3.45 p. m.
Is National Woman Suffrage Possible Now? Conducted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Chairman National Congressional Committee.
Three-minute reports by State Congressional Chairmen.

5 p. m.
Report of Resolutions and Nominating Committee, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, chairman.

8 p. m.
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, presiding.
Music
Doors and Windows, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago.
The Real Enemy, Speaker to be announced.

The Hotel Deshler will be official headquarters, and all the meetings, except the one Sunday afternoon, will be held there. Rates $2 a day and up, European plan.

Columbus suffragists will entertain a limited number of delegates for lodging and breakfasts. All persons desiring such entertainment should apply to Mrs. C. B. Flagg, 519 Grand Theater Building, Columbus. Applications must be in by May 7. All visitors are requested to call at 519 Grand Theater Building (local headquarters), for their assignments.

SUFFRAGE THRIFT CLUBS IN NEBRASKA

Suffragists of the State Will Try to Double the Supply of Preserved Foods

"Will you preserve for future use double your usual quantity of foodstuffs?" This question has been added to the enrolment slips of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association. The organizers now out in the State have been instructed to ask each woman who enrolls as favorable to suffrage, also to pledge herself to be a member of the Thrift Club. Those whose names are already on the rolls are expected to fall into line on reading this notice, without personal solicitation. Later, precinct thrift club meetings will be held, so that the women may compare methods and announce results. Those pledging themselves to the service should raise a portion of the food, if possible, or at least see that sufficient for their purpose is produced by others.

Canned Goods Increased

About 1500 tons of preserved foods can be released for the use of the army and other non-producers by the Nebraska suffragists through the doubling system, according to a prominent suffragist. There is an old saying, "A pint is a pound the world around." In the above estimate the pint was the basis of measurement. One hundred quarts of food is a conservative estimate for a family. This includes vegetables, pickles, fruits, jellies, etc. Two hundred pints for each of the 15,000 suffragists and their families would mean 3,000,000, or 1500 tons. And doubling the annual preservation of food would bring the total to 3000 tons.

Raise Food; Don't Order It

Many Nebraska homemakers have been in the habit of ordering in the summer the winter's supply of vegetables and fruits from New York canneries through their local grocer. By raising and canning sufficient of the home produce, it will become unnecessary for the more populous eastern States to help feed Nebraskans.

The Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association believes that it is the duty of women in the agricultural States to do whatever is possible to release food in other parts of the country. It is felt that no better project could have been devised to give the women of Nebraska opportunity to be genuinely useful, whether the country is to be at war or peace. The plan may be difficult to popularize, as it means real work in the quiet of the home, with no opportunity for eclat, but the patriotism of Nebraska suffragists seems likely to ensure its success. "This is no time to consider our personal ease when help is needed for the nation," said one of the leading suffragists.

OHIO RESPONDS TO DOLLAR DAY

The Dollar Day of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, which is to come May 1, and is being directed by Mrs. Kent W. Hughes of Lima, is bringing to light the thoughtfulness and unselfishness of Ohio suffragists. Recently a letter was received at headquarters saying: "I am enclosing one dollar for Dollar Day for myself, and another dollar for someone who will forget."

Another said: "I borrowed $15 in order to send now. I gave a note to the woman from whom I borrowed it, and told her if I died before the money was paid, to send the note to our suffrage club and tell them I requested them to pay the note instead of sending flowers to wither on my grave in the cemetery."

Local Suffrage Elections

FLORIDA

ORLANDO.—At the annual meeting of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Frank Stranahan; Honorary President, Dr. Mary A. Safford; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Mary B. Jewett, Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, Mrs. Louise Locke; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Junkin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank Tracy; Treasurer, Miss Evanette Robinson; Auditors, Mrs. S. B. Moore, Mrs. Charles DeGarm; Press Committee, Mrs. W. S. Douglas, Mrs. Frank Harper, Mrs. Irene Adams.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Mrs. Mabel Curry, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Mrs. Isaac Born and Miss Adah Bush; Secretary, Miss Dora Bosart; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Gill.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The executive board of the Pennsylvania W. S. A. sets 100,000 gardens as its goal in contributing to the food supply of the United States.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917

A SHOWER OF VICTORIES

The swift procession of suffrage victories in these days fairly takes away one's breath. Last week three States gave women the ballot. Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island signed the presidential suffrage bill on April 18, on the same day the Michigan Legislature passed a similar measure, and on April 21 came a telegram announcing that Nebraska had given women presidential, municipal and county suffrage.

An old hymn says:

"Showers of mercy, never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise."

At this time the hearts of all the suffragists must be singing a paean of rejoicing and thanksgiving. Neither "linen showers" nor "silver showers," nor any of the other showers of good things that occasionally descend upon favored mortals from friends and neighbors can have been so good as the shower of telegrams that have lately poured in upon the editor of The Woman's Journal announcing the carrying of State after State. Three new States in four days! The suffrage map has not changed so rapidly since November, 1912, when Kansas, Oregon and Arizona all enfranchised their women on the same day.

The swift advance of the cause in these latter days is an especial joy to the old suffragists who remember the "lean years" of the past. During the fourteen years from 1896 to 1910, not a single new State was added to the suffrage ranks, and in the last four months there have been eight—North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska—besides the granting of full suffrage in Ontario and Nova Scotia, the assurance of suffrage in England and Russia, and the passage of constitutional amendments through the Legislatures of six of our own States, to be acted upon later by the voters at the polls. So much cause for rejoicing has never been crowded into any previous four months in the whole history of the cause. A. S. B.

GOOD FOR BOTH

We congratulate the women of the new suffrage States, and the men no less. Equal suffrage is a benefit to both.

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or Godlike, bond or free,
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands—
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?"

The granting of suffrage to women will broaden their minds and be a direct stimulus to them to study public questions, and to bring their best intelligence, along with that of their husbands and brothers, to the solution of the many tremendous problems that now confront our country and the world. A. S. B.

IMPORTANT DISTINCTION

From New York Times

"Papa, what is the difference between a sanitarium and an asylum?"

"About $100 a week."

THE NEBRASKA VICTORY

The suffrage victory in Nebraska is the more joyful in view of its repeated postponements in the past. A constitutional amendment for full suffrage has been submitted there three times with a steadily improving vote. In 1871 it was defeated four to one; in 1882, about two to one; while in 1914 it came so near passing that a change of 5,053 votes in a total of 191,580 would have carried it. Alarmed by this big vote, the opponents of equal rights have bitterly opposed resubmission; and now the Legislature has gone ahead and given women nine-tenths of full suffrage, by its own act.

The campaign of 1882 is especially impressed upon the memory of the present writer, because when Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell were away in Nebraska, speaking for the amendment, she was left in sole charge of the Woman's Journal, for the first time.

Under the heading, "The Moral of Nebraska," Henry B. Blackwell wrote in The Woman's Journal of November 18, 1882:

"The defeat will be of great value if only its lesson is heeded. That lesson is one of method.

"During the past 15 years, woman suffrage constitutional amendments have been submitted to the voters in five States. The suffragists of the whole country have poured out their resources of money and speakers in these campaigns. Every such experiment has strengthened our conviction of the extreme difficulty of carrying such amendments, so long as women have no direct political power. The mass of voters cannot be reached except by the party machinery, because they will not attend outside meetings.

"But this party support can never be had until women actually possess enough direct political power to be worth courting by all parties. How shall such power be attained? Where is the lever by which a woman suffrage amendment may be carried?

"Presidential and municipal woman suffrage is that lever. Fortunately, these rights can be conferred upon women by a simple vote of the State Legislature. Then, when both parties know that the women of their State will help decide the next presidential election, it will be a race between them which shall do most to conciliate the women."

Today these words are fulfilled before our eyes.

Lucy Stone, in the same issue, gave an outline of the campaign, and quoted the old lines,

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

She predicted the final victory, and added:

"The end, which we here salute, remains to be reached. We who have grown old and tired in the strife, and the young who are just girding on their armor, wear the courage of those whose cause is just. 'Eating not a jot of heart or hope,' we must work on till those who are in power recognize their duty in the case, and until they know that to withhold a right is a sin."

Today the Nebraska legislators have recognized their duty in the case, and the right is withheld no longer. A. S. B.

RHODE ISLAND'S VICTORY

The good news from Rhode Island has been received with joy everywhere, but with especial delight in New York and Maine, because it helps the chances of the pending suffrage amendments there; and in Massachusetts, because the relations between Rhode Island and Massachusetts have always been especially close and affectionate.

Rhode Island was the first New England State to submit a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, away back in 1887. Mrs. Elizabeth Buffum Chace was the State president, and other noble women and men stood with her in making the campaign. The liquor interests opposed them, with a big "barrel." A representative of the Rhode Island W. S. A.—Rev. Frederic A. Hinckley, if I remember aright—attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. to ask for some financial help for the campaign. He diffidently suggested $500. (It was not nearly so easy to raise money for suffrage in those days as it is now, and $500 seemed a large sum.) Mr. William I. Bowditch, a warm-hearted man and ardent suffragist, moved to make it $1000, and the motion was carried—the Massachusetts treasury being full at the time, as the result of a big bazar.

How much work has been done in Rhode Island since then by Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, and Mrs. Algeo and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, and many other good women! Joy and gratitude to them, every one! Mrs. Jenks, the president of the victorious State, will be the center of general congratulations at the annual supper and festival of the New England W. S. A. at the Twentieth Century Clubrooms in Boston on May 10. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston will tell us about the Maine campaign and representatives of other New England States will also be present to rejoice. Let everyone come who can. A. S. B.

MICHIGAN'S VICTORY

What exultation there must be today among the women of Michigan! In 1874, the constitutional amendment giving them full suffrage was beaten at the polls, three to one. In 1912, it was carried, but was stolen from them by the liquor interests, which waked up to the danger of its passage too late to defeat it honestly, but in time to do so by juggling the count. In 1913, it was beaten by a campaign of misrepresentation in which the liquor interests were openly and shamelessly active.

Commenting on the outcome, the Kalamazoo Gazett said:

"Last fall liquor dealers vigorously denied any connection with the fight against the women. This spring they almost openly boasted of it. There is no doubt but that thousands of dollars were sent into the State by outside liquor organizations, and it was this 'barrel of slush' that, more than any other one thing, compassed the undoing of the suffragists."

The Detroit Journal said: "The fight was made throughout the State by liquor interests. They made an intense and thorough campaign."

The Detroit Times said: "The saloons didn't want it, because in suffrage for women government by the saloons would be threatened." It added that there was "plenty of money from the sale of beer and whiskey to finance opposition."

The Lansing Journal said: "With unlimited means at their command, the liquor interests flooded Michigan with misleading literature."

The Port Huron Times-Herald said: "There is no denying that the liquor interests took a prominent part in the defeat of suffrage. . . . They worked openly against it and contributed largely to its defeat."

The Bay City Tribune said: "The liquor interests of the State were solidly arrayed against them (the women.) Unquestionably their influence, more than anything else, caused the defeat of the amendment."

The State Journal said: "For the liquor interests it (the defeat of suffrage) was an expensive victory. IN TIME THEY WILL PAY BACK TEN TIMES OVER WHAT THEY HAVE WON. Their open and unabashed stand has driven home as nothing else could the fact that they have their hand on the affairs of the State; and that is a dangerous thing for any interest or coalition of interests which lives from year to year by the indulgence of the public to prove."

Now the prediction of the State Journal has come true. The Michigan liquor interests have paid the penalty of their crime. Michigan has both gone dry and given votes to women. A. S. B.

THE CAMEL'S NOSE

The draft bill is under discussion in Congress at this writing. It may have become law before this issue of our paper reaches its readers. Speaking for herself only, and not for the suffragists, who are as much divided upon this question as the rest of the public is, the editor of The Woman's Journal wishes to point out some important facts, with the consequences of which women will have to reckon hereafter.

To lessen the strong popular objection to conscription, the measure has been limited to the present war. But it was not the original intention so to limit it, and, when the principle is once admitted into our national legislation, it is likely to go farther, like the camel's nose.

The aims of the great financial interests which have long been urging a big army and navy look far beyond the present struggle. It is stated everywhere that this war is going to be followed by a world-wide "war for trade," a keen competition between the big business interests of the different countries for the foreign trade, and especially for the control of business in the foreign fields where the largest profits are to be made—i. e., the exploitation of weak and undeveloped countries, South America, Africa and Asia. Big Business in the United States has its eye particularly on South America and China. China today offers the most tempting "plum" in the world, from the viewpoint of the exploiter. South America has rich natural resources, but a scanty labor supply. China has rich natural resources, and an unlimited supply of labor. There are great opportunities for money-making also in Russia, and elsewhere. Big Business means to seize upon these, and has its preparations all made.

A year or two since, the press announced the incorporation at Albany, N. Y., of a colossal "corporation of corporations," including most of the great moneyed interests of the United States, and formed with a blanket charter for the purpose of carrying on all sorts of foreign trade, and for conducting every kind of business in foreign lands.

But the Big Business interests of other powerful countries have their eye on these same tempting opportunities, and will not let them be seized without a struggle. The coming war for trade will not be a mere competition of business talent and ingenuity, but is likely to develop into armed conflict—and conflict, quite possibly, with some of our present allies. Some of the weak foreign countries to be exploited may also object to American big business methods—methods sufficiently ruthless even at home, where they are controlled to some extent by law and public opinion, but still more ruthless abroad—and then these countries will have to be coerced.

Men who enlist in the present war feel that they are fighting in the cause of freedom and democracy. But there is doubt whether any large number would offer their lives with enthusiasm in a war to enable Mr. Rockefeller to acquire more oil wells or the beef barons to monopolize the cattle market of South America as well as of the United States. Therefore Big Business has for years been eager for compulsory military service. Another reason for wanting a large army is that it may be used in putting down strikes and uprisings here at home, where the increasing cost of living is leading to ever-growing unrest.

In following the discussion in Congress, it is noticeable that conscription was strongly favored by all the members who represent "Big Business," although it was favored also by many others, for nobler motives.

The advocates of conscription and of universal compulsory military training point to Switzerland as an example. The comparison is misleading. Switzerland is a small country surrounded by big ones. It has no chance or temptation to use its army for aggression against its neighbors. The United States is a strong nation surrounded by weak ones. It will have every chance to use its army and navy for aggression; and the temptation to do so will be great, with the powerful "Big Business" interests that exercise so much influence over governmental action. Already we have committed a series of high-handed acts toward weak Spanish-American nations that have made all South America seriously afraid of the United States. To those of us who read the Spanish-American papers, the feeling is unmistakable, although the American papers say little about these things. How many of our readers know, for instance, that we have long kept an armed force in Nicaragua, to over-awe the people there; and that, before the recent election in that country, we officially announced to the Nicaraguans that the United States would not permit the election as president of any man who had been a member of a certain former Nicaraguan government? Three-fourths of the people were said to favor the Liberal candidate, but he was barred out by this prohibition. The Liberals, in disgust, refrained from voting, and the Conservative was elected. The Nicaraguans think that we had no more ethical right to interfere than Germany would have to send an army into the United States, in time of peace, and dictate to us whom we might or might not elect as president. The question is asked with bitterness whether we believe in respecting the independence of "small nations" only when they are small nations on the other side of the Atlantic.

Many women are voters already; many more will be voters before long. It will be well for them to consider these things. In the meanwhile, if the draft bill goes through, they should do what they can to keep the camel's nose from pushing any further forward. A. S. B.

WHY RHODE ISLAND WON

The victory of woman suffrage in Rhode Isand came as a surprise to most of the suffragists outside that State. Many are asking how it happened.

The suffrage movement in Rhode Island has had intelligent leadership; it has had earnest and consecrated workers; and a great deal of labor has been done in the State since the organization of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, away back in the far past. But there are other Eastern States which have had all these advantages—intelligent leadership, good and devoted workers and a much larger amount of labor done in them than Rhode Island has had, and yet their victory is still delayed. Why did Rhode Island win while Connecticut and other States lost?

The real reason why Rhode Island won is that Rhode Island has shrewder and more far-sighted political party leaders among the men (so far at least as this one question in concerned) than any other Eastern State.

For some time the Republican party leaders in Rhode Island have seen that woman suffrage in the United States was going to win, and have felt that it would be wise for their party to try to gain the women's friendship and their votes. They were on the point of coming out for suffrage during the session of the Rhode Island Legislature which preceded this one—so our friends in that State informed us confidentially—but the Rhode Island leaders came over to Massachusetts to consult with the Republican leaders here, most of whom are bitterly opposed to equal suffrage; and when they went back they had given up the idea, for the time being.

The last national election made it plainer than ever that the women's vote will be a factor to be reckoned with, from this time on; and the series of suffrage victories during the last four months rubbed the lesson in. Women in Rhode Island who were in a position to know told us that the Republican leaders in that State had now made up their minds to put their influence behind the presidential suffrage bill, but that the situation was delicate and critical. "The liquor interest and Big Business threaten them with the loss of their financial support," wrote one well-known Rhode Island woman in a private letter, "a few days before the bill passed. "However, some of them are persuaded that the votes of women are necessary to the national ascendancy of the Republican party, and are worth more than money." This view finally prevailed.

The Democrats in the Legislature did not wish to be left behind, nor to let the Republicans have the whole credit of enfranching Rhode Island women. They held a caucus, and decided to support the bill too. With the leaders of both parties behind it, the measures went through with a sweeping majority. This is the inside history of the triumph that has caused so much surprise.

What the party leaders in Rhode Island have seen this year, the party leaders in many other States will see before the next presidential election. And with every new State that grants presidential suffrage, it becomes a matter of more importance to both parties to gain the women's votes in the next national election, and the suffrage movement thus acquires greater and greater momentum. The end of the long war for woman's ballot is in sight. A. S. B.

The Man Who Feeds The Soldier Is The "Man Behind The Gun!"

Half Minute Moods

NO LONGER RESTFUL

From Western Christian Advocate

Newcomer (at resort): "Is this this a restful place?"

Native: "Well, it used to be until folks began comin' here for a rest."

UNANSWERABLE REASON

From Cleveland Plain Dealer

The teacher: "Now children, listen to this: Thomas Campbell, the famous poet, once walked six miles to a printing office to have a comma in one of his poems changed to a semicolon. Why did he take all that trouble?"

Bright boy: "Because he didn't have no tellyphone."

PASSAGE OF WITS

From Freeman's Journal

A new pulpit had been presented to the church, and the old one came under the auctioneer's hammer. A local country laird not noted for brilliancy, was an interested spectator.

The minister, who was fond of his joke, tackled the laird.

"Man, Sandy," he said, "you should buy the pulpit; it would made a fine calf's crib."

"Na, na," replied Sandy, "let it gang for something else now; it's been a calf's crib long enough."

POWER OF HABIT

From London Tit-Bits

An absent-minded professor had arranged to escort his wife one evening to the theater. "I don't like the tie that you have on. I wish you would go up and put on another," said his wife. The professor tranquilly obeyed. Moment after moment elapsed, until finally the impatient wife went upstairs to learn the cause of delay. She found her husband undressed and getting into bed. Habit had been too much for him when he took off his tie.

HAD NO TIME

From McClure's

A certain writer is distinguished almost as much for his habit of procrastination as for his ability to write bright things.

One day a friend dropped in at his office and found him shoving his pen across the paper at a great rate.

"Come on out to lunch?" invited the visitor.

"Can't," said the author. "If I go with you I probably won't get back here for a week, and I positively must finish this job. I'm late with it now."

"When is the last possible moment that you have to turn it in?" asked the friend.

The writer considered for a moment.

JUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS

From Boston Post

One of Yale's best football men who is as generous in praise of the work of his fellow-athletes as he is modest concerning his own, was showing a girl he had known some time about the practice field.

"See Harkins over there?" he asked, pointing to one of the substitutes. "In a year he'll be our best man."

"Oh, Charlie!" exclaimed the girl, blushing. "This is so sudden!"

THE PEOPLE MUST KNOW

From Boston Globe (Dem.)

It is good news that Mr. Balfour and his fellow-members of the British High Commission are safe in Washington.

To the honor of the American press, too, was the voluntary censorship which suppressed all news of the commissioners' movements and complemented the efforts of our officials for their safety.

That is the proper use of censorship. But when the International War Council is at last fully assembled and the conditions and terms of our participation in the war are presented, the time for censorship will have passed.

In the negotiations and arrangements to be made between the representatives of State, Army and Navy of the three great Powers, the President and his advisers are the spokesmen only of their people, and the people must know to what they are committed.

We do not want, we do not expect, that Washington shall divulge the military and naval plans, the technical details, of the agreements. Press and people know that war must have its secrets if it is to prove successful. But on the broad general terms, especially the ultimate objectives sought, full publicity should and must be given.

Whoever seeks the cause of American fear of European alliance may find it written large in European history. It is the secret diplomacy, the unspoken terms to the agreements which ministers and envoys have made, by which unknowing people were bound. It is the evil tradition of Europe's chancelleries.

Those practices, that tradition, must have no part where the United States is a partner. We are entered upon a war for a democratic ideal. We enter it at the side of the more democratic nations of Europe. But as that ideal was our own, so must our aims, our methods, be our own. They must be the aims and methods of democracy.

In this war of and by the people, the people must know the truth.

LOCAL BALLOT FOR WOMEN

From the Ohio State Journal

The city council has unanimously proposed a vote of the people upon the question of the women voting at municipal elections. Hurrah for the council! This evidence of their respect for a good cause ought to encourage a universal support of the cause itself. The women are particularly interested in all the things that make a community great. They want it to be a clean place, an attractive place, a place that is fit for children to grow up in, a place where the activities of the spirit in behalf of goodness, truth and beauty may have full play. These are the things that we need in the community more than anything else, and the very people to attend to these things are the women. Let no man who thinks well of the town go back on the women when the vote is taken.

Teacher of Hygiene: "Why must we always be careful to keep our homes clean and neat?"

Little Girl: "Because company may walk in at any moment."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS

From Providence Journal

The woman suffragists of Rhode Island are entitled to sincere congratulations on the passage by the General Assembly of the bill permitting them to cast their ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States. It was a long fight and a sharp one, but they won by overwhelming majorities in both branches. The combined roll calls show a total of one hundred and three affirmative votes and only twenty-three votes in the negative.

The Assembly also deserves congratulations for its response to the quickened political sentiment of the times. It has put itself in line with the progressive Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which have lately broken down the artificial barriers of sex surrounding the polls.

The State also comes in for a share in the congratulations. It has made a decision that all the States of the Union will be forced by public sentiment at last to make. It is gratifying to feel that Rhode Island has become a pioneer in the reform instead of waiting for her neighbors to show her the way.

Presidential suffrage for women is no longer an exclusively Western idea. First of all the States east of the Alleghanies, we have announced our adhesion to the cause. It is reason for pride that so significant an advance should be registered in Rhode Island, which nearly three centuries ago demonstrated not only to the other colonies of New England, but to the world, its political independence and leadership.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT

From Springfield Republican

The Rhode Island and Connecticut Legislatures should now model in joint debate on the woman suffrage issue. While the Rhode Island Legislature has this week passed a bill granting the presidential franchise to women, the Connecticut Legislature had repeated its old trick of killing one. Why Rhode Island should go one way and Connecticut another on such a question is baffling. They are adjoining States; they have the same climate, the same institutions and the same sort of people; and both usually vote the Republican ticket. Both commonwealths once rejoiced in two Capitals. If it rains in Connecticut it is pretty sure to rain in Rhode Island. An airplane going from east to west could cross the two States in about 50 minutes without straining the engine. A dog barking in North Scituate, R. I., can usually be heard in Scitico, Conn. Only the two Legislatures, meeting in joint assembly and comparing views, could explain this striking difference of opinion regarding votes for women.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

The Rhode Island Legislature has granted the presidential suffrage to women. The gain in area isn't much, but a suffrage victory in New England means a great deal. We shall see other States doing the same, for any State Legislature may, without referendum, grant women suffrage upon presidential electors.—Syracuse Post Standard.

"GRANDMOTHER'S" LAST MESSAGE FROM SIBERIA

Mrs. Breshkovsky Writes to Friends Here on War and Other Topics

During her last days in exile, the "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" wrote to several of her American friends.

A few days ago, the editor of The Woman's Journal received from her a card dated on March 3, from Minussinsk. Apparently she had not yet heard of the revolution. She wrote:

"Your old girl Catherine is very lucky. Not long ago she received the money to buy some warm clothes, and yesterday she got two parcels containing the warm clothes you sent her, dear friends, twenty months ago. Where they have been delayed is unknown to me. They are of the best materials, so fine and aristocratic that I am ashamed to use them. Now I am provided for a long time to come. During the last few weeks my health has improved, and for some hours every morning I feel like a young person."

Warns Against Overwork

About the same time with this card arrived a belated letter from Mrs. Breshkovsky dated Dec. 14, 1916, which had either been held up by the censor or greatly delayed in the mails. She wrote:

"You are too busy. Our health cannot endure so much effort. All you say about your strength does not satisfy my heart, for I know there are limits to every mental and physical work, however great the strength may be. If I worked as assiduously as you do, there would be nothing left of me.

Has Many Visitors

"Even here in my room surrounded by comfort, I feel tired after I have been visited by a dozen persons who want to hear or to be heard. Perhaps it is due to the stirring up of my feelings, which cannot be calm in the presence of some need, or of the mistakes into which even good-hearted people often fall. From my youth I have prayed the Creator to make my nature more cool and quiet, but I succeed poorly, and it does not take much time or many words to inflame my heart when the question does not concern myself. For myself I have worked out a philosophy that does not allow any sentimentalism, and holds me and my disposition in a good state of order and peace. I would not wish to disappear immediately, because I want to see the issue of the present world tragedy; yet, if the end came, I should not be afraid.

Has Gift of Foresight

"I have foreseen in advance almost every great event in the life of my own country, and also the solution of the moral and ethical questions of humanity as a whole. In following in my mind the present course of history, as I have done for more than half a century—in studying the past I have acquired the power of forecasting the future. Long before events happen, and before questions come to be generally discussed, I have had them in my mind, and my imagination has worked out the ways and methods to go through.

She Foresaw War

"For instance, the war with Germany was not in the least a surprise to me. Five years before it took place, I had plans already made as to how to secure the integrity of our country, how to stop the invasion. My 'preparedness' was not an offensive one, but a genuinely defensive one. Moreover, all the institutions for the people's welfare have long been a reality to my imagination, and now I see that, willy willy, some of them are to be realized in fact. Thus I saw that we must have more high schools, and I placed them in the different districts, so that every nationality could profit by them. Now for two years the question has become one of common talk all over the country. Pedagogy, eugenics, the perfecting of the race, were long ago discussed in detail and distinctly realized in my mind. I could cite other instances of my forecasting of the effects that we now witness; and it makes me persuade myself that the terrible war will have its positive aspects, and that, notwithstanding the universal losses and disasters, the mind of mankind as a whole will grow up, and many things and questions hitherto unknown and not understood will become clear and will take a solid place in minds that have so long been wandering in the dark. It cannot be otherwise. My soul, my heart, my mind run very quickly and far with such feelings, such forecasts. I wish it so strongly! I enclose a letter for Jane Addams, another for Arthur Bullard. You will read them and send them on."

Had Many Birthday Presents

The letter to Arthur Bullard says: "It is my fete day, (St. Catherine's day), and I have received many presents from many friends, including this paper. You are the first person to whom I write on it. It is foreign paper, I am sure, made in Germany or France. Our own men of business will undertake only such wares as give them 100 per cent profit without any effort, and without perfecting the things they prepare. Lazy and greedy are they. In consequence, during the present difficulties we are deprived of everything durable and handsome. Also, all the factories and shops are busy making the things ordered for the war.

Misery Caused By War

"I am sure you are aware of all we endure here in our country, therefore I do not mention it. The rigor of misery is spreading over and over all Europe, but Russia suffers more in consequence of her special conditions, internal and external as well, being a territory quite apart, surrounded on every side by enemies of all nationalities and creeds. It is nobodys fault but our own; but do not forget that the history of our people has been more cruel than that of other European countries. Very cruel it was, and we feel the consequences of it till now. We shall feel them for a long time yet, if we do not exchange our sluggishness (indolence) for a more active character. It is wonderful how much patience we have. We are not so devoid of reason as not to understand our position, our surroundings, the conditions that dominate us. We contemplate all this signing and wondering, asking heaven, 'Why is it?' And we remain as peaceful as if nothing changed.

Children Best Medicine

"My heart is over full. Sometimes the horror of the present is so awful that I need all my will power not to sink into despair, not to lose the power to contemplate the fierce ruin as an episode in the history of mankind that has happened often before, and that will pass, and perhaps be done away with forever. You have been a witness of the horrors of war itself, but perhaps you have not seen the horrors of the countries lying behind the front. No soul is strong enough to endure the picture of the world's sufferings in all their details. The imagination halts, unable to continue the survey. No one who dreads going mad and losing all hope must stand and inspect and search into the facts. No: it is better to be occupied with some business, or trade, or work, which demands our attention, our efforts.

"The best way to take our minds off the heart-rending spectacle is to have to do with children. These little creatures do not give one time or rest enough to be absorbed in the thought of the universal mischief. When they come, six or ten, into my room, we are full of activity, and all my attention is fixed on their welfare. Books, paper, pencils, scissors, chiffons, needle and thread and many other things are necessary to keep them busy, and happy. Some milk and white bread are enough to satisfy their appetite. This little family is growing from week to week, for the orphans are so glad to have somebody whom they can call 'grandmother', and be sure to find a home on her bosom. It takes time, therefore my correspondence, which is growing too, is becoming meagre, and I often feel guilty. • • • Your grandmother is healthy, and hopes to live many years more."

Grandmother Has Aged

A letter from Mrs. Breshkovsky, received by Miss Helena Dudley a few days ago, likewise written from Minussinsk, says:

"Sometimes I wonder if you would recognize me. My hair is not only white as snow, but very thin: my teeth are going, and I walk slowly, with a stick in my right hand when out of doors. Perhaps the eyes and the voice are the same, and I laugh often enough, which is a surprise to me. It comes from my faith that the great harm to humanity will bring new ideas to the masses, and make their heads clearer, their hearts stronger. A new era is coming. I feel it with all my soul. Even if I die before the end of the war, I shall be tranquil for my country."

BOSTON TEACHERS WIN FIRST STEP

Equal Salary Bill Reported Favorably By Committee on Education

BOSTON, Mass.—The bill to give women teachers in the Boston public schools salaries equal to those paid men in corresponding positions has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Six members of the committee voted in favor, two were opposed and the other three reserved their right to dissent. The committee added a referendum provision so that the bill, if enacted, will not take effect unless accepted by a majority vote of the men in Boston at the November State election.

WHO'S WHO IN SUFFRAGE

Helen R. Tindall, President Of the Suffrage Federation, D. C.

Of all the suffrage organizations in the District of Columbia the Suffrage Federation enjoys the distinction of having been formed for the express purpose of co-operating closely with the work of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

At the time of the Federation's organization by Mrs. Shuler, the national organizer, it was proposed to call the new society the National Campaign Committee, but, fearing this name might conflict with the State campaign committees and cause misconception it was finally decided to use a less ambiguous cognomen. The purpose for which the new suffrage society was formed was to actively support the work of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. by having Washington women give them the local support necessary best to promote the success of the suffrage cause in the city and nation.

Officers From States

While the officers of the executive and congressional committee of the N. A. W. S. A. are drawn from the States, the work of the Congressional Committee of necessity brings it to Washington, and the value of having the co-operation and advice of suffragists long conversant with congressional procedure and the results of year after year of battling for suffrage with the Judiciary Committee at the Capitol has been fully appreciated, by both Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt.

Perhaps no woman in Washington represents better the years of the long battle for the cause than does Mrs. Helen R. Tindall, the first and present chairman of the Suffrage Federation D. C. In the days of long ago Mrs. Tindall was one of the foremost advocates of securing a National Headquarters in Washington, but in those days the struggle for enfranchisement was indeed an up-hill journey, and the handful of earnest women had to content themselves with meeting in the small private apartment of one of their number and it was hard to get the necessary funds to finance the cause, even in this modest fashion.

Early Trials of Suffrage

In her sunny apartment in the Stafford, Mrs. Tindall smilingly related to the Woman's Journal correspondent, many interesting tales of the trials of the suffragists of the early days, when she was a girl and an enthusiastic young co-laborer with Susan B. Anthony.

"The District of Columbia Suffrage Association was the first and only organization of the kind in the country, in the old days," Mrs. Tindall explained. "The suffrage convention was held in Washington each year and Miss Anthony made speeches here and there, and raised what money she could, to carry on the work. Her appeal was made to two hundred members then; now we have two million. As convention time approached, the Washington suffragists worked night and day to raise the necessary amount to finance the meetings, pay for the entertainment of delegates, rent of hall, printing, etc."

Even in 1901 when the D. C. Suffrage Association was incorporated, (at which time Mrs. Tindall happened to be holding office), the purpose of the society was declared to be "to secure for women citizens of the United States the full rights of citizenship, to build a clubhouse, and to collect funds for appropriate memorials for meritorious work for women's enfranchisement and the good of humanity."

Now at Headquarters

The new Suffrage Federation D. C., of which Mrs. Tindall is now president, with its city home at National Headquarters. It is indeed a far cry from the struggling little band of earnest women who founded the original D. C. Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Tindall was "the president off and on", as she herself modestly expresses it. However, the officers of the N. A. W. S. A. are not unmindful of the unselfish loyalty and ungrudging service given by Mrs. Tindall and other faithful workers, through all the "lean years"; years when even the word "suffrage" was taboo, and when the woman's cause owed its very existence to the few brave pioneers who labored without money and without price.

For years the well-known lecturer, the late Mrs. Clara B. Colby, was associated with Mrs. Tindall, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Miss Emma Gillet and other Washington suffragists. Mrs. Tindall, happily, has had the effective assistance and cooperation of her husband, Dr. William Tindall, himself a life-long advocate of women's rights—(A man prominent in government position, Dr. Tindall's brave stand for the cause against the ridicule publicly for years hurled at male suffragists, has required courage of the highest character.) At the time of Garfield's inauguration $500 was secured by him for the establishment of the first Public Comfort Station ever erected in Washington. To the long list of Mrs. Tindall's public services, should be added her successful campaign with other suffragists to have women placed as police matrons at station houses and in jails to care for female prisoners. To her efforts also, seconded by that of her friends, was due the innovation of having women members given places on the School Board of the District of Columbia.

STRONG SPEECHES ON SPY BILL

Threatens to Gag All Free Discusion When It Is Amended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An important hearing took place before the U. S. House Judiciary Committee last week on the pending Espionage bill. Many influential persons pointed out that the bill is so broadly and vaguely drawn as to open the way to great abuses. All the speakers agreed that no information useful to the enemy should be allowed to be given out: but they protested against a measure which would practically take away from American citizens the right to criticise their government or to discuss its policies.

Jane Addams asked whether the organizations she represented could communicate with similar organizations in foreign countries for the purpose of creating "an international mind" on after-the-war arrangements for permanent peace.

Jane Addams Speaks

"I am president of the Woman's Peace Party of America," said Miss Addams. "We believe that the present international situation will have to find some international solution; that one alliance fighting another alliance will never settle it. If we feel that the only real moral outcome is to get some sort of international point of view, can we go forth and say that? Can we say that this war will be fought in vain unless there is some apparatus to recognize this question? We believe that the creation of some sort of international mind would be a great contribution to the development of the world. Can we say that, in spite of the fighting—and we do not wish to talk against war during a time of war—in the end these questions must be settled upon some other than the nationalistic point of view?

"We have in our international peace organization representatives from all countries except Japan. We correspond with one another. That correspondence is not to abuse each other—we have a clause prescribing that we shall not discuss the war—but we do discuss international programs. Is such a thing permissible, or will it be construed 'to cause disaffection'? It would be difficult to understand that we could not in this country preach our international point of view.

England's Experience

"I was in England soon after the Defense of the Realm act was passed. I think there is at present a certain spirit of imitation in evidence. Other countries did this or that; therefore we must do it. At any rate, we had peace meetings over which Members of Parliament presided. And all said that technically they might have been stopped. These men were averse to putting themselves in the position of violating the law. I think that to push our laws ahead of moral consent or our deepest convictions would be a great detriment to this country. Of course we are anxious that this war be waged only as a republic should wage it, with moral forces and elements not forgotten—and that can come only by the frankest discussion. Indeed, many of the people of this country are becoming as much alarmed over the moral damage that is to be done to our democracy by imitation of Old World methods as over the physical damage that war inflicts."

A number of the committee asked Miss Addams if she would agitate, against compulsory military service, after it had become a law.

"I am constantly agitating against laws that are in existence," she said, "such as laws that permit the sale of liquor in dance halls. I do not know exactly what discussion would arise."

Might Need to Protest

Gilbert E. Roe, of the New York bar, analyzed the defects in the Espionage bill. He criticised particularly the clauses that would penalize the spreading of any statement which might "cause disaffection" in the army and navy.

"Suppose," he said, "that we should send an army to France not sufficiently armed, or not sufficiently equipped. Suppose our men are cut to pieces as a result? Could you find anything that would cause greater distress or disaffection?

"You don't need this statute or any statute like it in this country. When we raise and equip an army, they are going to be our men—some of your sons may be among them—they are not going to be hired mercenaries. There is no danger of disaffection among them unless it is well founded. And, if it is well founded, do you want to put any statute on the books that would prevent any one from pointing out the causes of that disaffection and remedying them?"

Bill Too Sweeping

Charles T. Hallinan urged that the section of the bill which would prevent any one from asking anybody in the Government questions about national defense, "or any other information," be amended to read, "with the intent to communicate it to the enemy." He also suggested that the clause relating to disaffection be stricken out altogether, and the matter be taken care of by the ordinary articles of war dealing with sedition and rebellion. A provision should state specifically that nothing in the measure would restrict or limit the right of public discussion, criticism, comment on acts or policies of the Government, provided, of course, that no discussion shall convey information relating to the national defense already prohibited by law.

Harry Weinberger, of New York, representing the Free Speech League of America, said that he was American born, that he was pro-Ally, had lectured on that point of view, and wanted to see the Allies victorious. He pointed out, however, that, under the bill, absolute power was placed in the hands of the President. This seemed to him unconstitutional, but the laborious process of getting a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court would not prevent many convictions during the life of the war.

"We have no objection to a real spy bill," he said. "Any man who gets information for a foreign government should be punished, but each and every part should have that clause "with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy."

War Correspondent Speaks

John Reed, a war correspondent, told of his experiences with European censorship. He said he found that public discussion did no harm, but that the alternative—secret discussion—was inevitable, if the right of free speech was denied or limited.

"As for disaffection," he said, "people have got to be dissatisfied before they'll change anything."

Mr. Reed told the committee how Lord Kitchener's arbitrary methods led to an overthrow of the British Cabinet by Lord Northcliffe, in defiance of the censorship.

John D. Moore, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom in America, thought certain provisions of the bill would prevent Americans from assisting Ireland to get her freedom. He was assured that the bill was aimed to prevent conspiracy to destroy government property, such as the Welland Canal and ammunition plants. But he maintained that the bill ought to be specific, and not general.

"Why, if this principle had been in effect before," he said, "Roosevelt never would have been able to take Panama, we couldn't have freed Cuba, and we can never free Ireland."

Mr. Moore added that Jacob Schiff could not have been active in destroying a credit in this country of Russia's former government and promoting the cause of the Liberals of Russia.

Labor Men Protest

Arthur E. Holder, representing the American Federation of Labor, gave still another point of view.

"You tell the working men," he said, "that they've got to shut their mouths, and a nice fighting bunch you will have. If there's any grafting going on, if the war is being carried on in the private interest of certain people, if there are things going wrong in our factories and plants throughout the country, we want the right to say so, because we believe it will be patriotic to do so. This word 'disaffection' must go out of the bill, or you will be placed in an unenviable position. Why, the things I am saying here would cause my arrest if this bill became a law, and I said them outside this room.

"I repeat, if we know things are not done on the square, if we know that things are being done that are wrong, under this bill we can't make them known. If we find that any grafters are taking advantage of the patriotic sentiments of the people by trying to squeeze profits, I want to assure you right now that we will make our protest anyhow, and let the consequences be what they may."

Professor and Mrs. Horace Eaton, of Syracuse; Mrs. William R. Thomas, Miss Ida Waters, Miss Elizabeth Freeman and others emphasized the dangers that would menace democratic institutions if the bill became law unamended.

MAUDE ROYDEN IN LONDON PULPIT

Miss Maude Royden substituted for Prof. Alexander Irvine at the City Temple, London, recently. Miss Royden is the second woman to preach in the City Temple. Mrs. Booth, "Mother of the Salvation Army," once occupied the pulpit at the invitation of Dr. Parker.

W. C. T. U. READY FOR EMERGENCY

Welfare Work in Training Camps and Work for Unemployed

For thirty-five years the W. C. T. U. has had a department of work among soldiers and sailors, which has been in close touch with the federal War Department. Its superintendent, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, Washington, D. C., through her associated in the State and local unions, already has emergency plans well under way. These include welfare work at training camps and mobilization centers, the supplying of electric fans and delicacies to army hospitals, the serving of coffee and doughnuts or cake and lemonade to soldiers and marines as they entrain, etc. Another department—that of general relief work—is ready to extend its service and, if demand comes, will issue detailed plans. Both these departments are to be standardized by Red Cross rules.

Work for the Unemployed

The W. C. T. U. is one of the organizations federated in the National Council of Women pledged to co-operate with the U. S. Department of Labor in finding work for unemployed women and girls. It will promote especially, through its department of work among foreign-speaking people, the Americanization of alien women—this in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Americanization Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce.

In common with other women's organizations under which a national clearinghouse is to be established in Washington, the National W. C. T. U. will supply registration blanks to its State organizations, which when filled will indicate how and where, in the event of war, each woman is willing to serve. State presidents will be held responsible for a canvass covering every city, town and district of their respective States. When the cards of all organizations are assembled, a national census of woman's labor will have been secured.

Plan Emergency Service

"The W. C. T. U. members who will most promptly and enthusiastically respond to the official plans for emergency service will be those who for many years have ardently advocated international peace," said Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president.

It goes without saying that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will use all its influence to secure the enactment of a nation-wide prohibition law as a war measure. The form this legislation will take will be determined by the representatives of the allied temperance forces now in Washington.

MUST CONSERVE WOMEN'S HEALTH

Consumers' League Offers Services — Committee of Safety Appointed

The Consumers' League has offered to give the government the benefit of its many years of experience as to the precautions needed to keep women's health from being broken down under the increased strain of industry in our factories during the war.

In Maryland, the Women's Trade Union League at its last meeting appointed a committee "to see to it that our present day industrial standards are not lowered in a vain effort to meet the many industrial emergencies which are sure to meet us in the immediate future."

Writing of this in the Maryland Suffrage News, Katherine Lindsay says:

"It is our earnest hope that this country may profit by the experience of Great Britain. At the outbreak of the war the barriers protecting women and children were broken down in an outburst of mistaken patriotism. Now, while the war is still in progress, England sees her error and admits it. She finds her child laborers turned into juvenile delinquents. Furthermore, she has now established the eight-hour day, not with the welfare of the worker particularly in mind, but because the eight-hour day has been proved most advantageous from the viewpoint of output.

"The Women's Trade Union League believes that its great opportunity for patriotic service lies right here—in working to safeguard women and children, and in bringing home the truth that in lowering standards which it has taken years of constructive work to build up, the nation, the industry and the worker are equally exploited."

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak here on May 5, at John M. Greene Hall. Her subject will be "What Is Americanism?"

THE FARMER SHOULD HANDLE FOOD PROBEM

The internal re-adjustments which are due primarily to the war have brought a big demand for experts in every line. In business, manufacture, trade and finance, the demand is for the most experienced and astute men to lead the reorganization. Food shortages seem imminent, according to the crop experts, especially the lack of wheat owing to the small crop of winter wheat available.

As an offset, plans to utilize waste land throughout the country are being devised. Everyone is urged to plant a vacant lot garden, and it is proposed to devote a part of public parks and large private estates to agriculture. But all of this has been on individual initiative. There has been no thought that everyone is not equally talented as a farmer. We go to the experts for advice in other lines, but when the most vital need comes up, we disregard the greatest source of assistance, namely, going directly to the farmer.

Shortage of Labor

Manufacturing has demanded so many men that the farmer is left at a great disadvantage because he cannot find sufficient labor to cultivate properly the land at his disposal. An effective step toward solving the food problem would come from volunteer or obligatory service in the fields. The average back lot gardener, with his complete ignorance of the first essentials of agriculture, is doomed to disappointment in his endeavors to enlarge the food supply, as surely as the seasons are to progress. The spirit which has encouraged the garden clubs and food conservationists is too valuable to go undirected by the proper expert guidance. Put the labor which would be expended with small results into the proper channel, under the guidance of experienced farmers and the threatened food shortage will be less of a reality.

As to Investments

From the food shortage to the investment may be a far cry, but in reality the alignment is exceedingly close. For, as the farmer supplies the food, so must the city as the manufacturing center equip itself in order to meet most efficiently the strain which will be put upon it in the coming months. This means investment.

Private capital must be considered, because public improvements on a large scale revert to the willingness of private capital to take up the bond obligations which must be assumed to make possible efficient conditions.

Playing Safe

Today the more careful financiers are advising their clients to make safety of principle even more of a reason for advertising than it usually is, and with one accord they point to the municipal bond as the safest investment in the market. But safety to the individual investor, while primary, is being affected by other considerations. The investor wants to know what the money he is loaning is to be used for.

Expert advice tends more and more to direct toward investments which mean large ultimate gains, for large numbers of people, because this course means greater safety to the principle involved, and the return promised.

Expert direction toward food, health and national efficiency should not be disregarded in these days. The national emergency cannot be met by hit-or-miss action in the supporting work which must be well done to make our part in the war a success.

REPRESENTS UNIVERSITY IN ORATORICAL SET-TO

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A senior in the University of Minnesota, Miss Frances Kelley, has been chosen to represent Minnesota in the forensic contest of the Northern Oratorical League, which will be held here May 4.

Miss Kelley won first place among six contestants in the preliminaries with an oration, "Women Before Feminism and After," in which she argued that the ultimate woman will be neither an extreme feminist nor an extreme conservative, but will enjoy economic freedom and independence on a plane with men, while continuing to perform womanly functions. Men took second and third places in the match.

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WATERTOWN PLANNING BOARD A CIVIC ASSET

Advisory Body Brings in Suggestions for Regular Town Departments to Work Out—Surveys Undeveloped Areas in Advance of Building Operations

The growing feeling of the real need for careful planning in American cities is shown in the Massachusetts Act of 1913, calling for a Planning Board in every city and town in the State, with a population of 10,000 or more. The intention was originally to make the Boards research units, for they were to "make careful studies of the resources, possibilities and needs of the city or town, particularly with respect to conditions which may be injurious to the public health; to make plans for the development of the municipality, with special reference to the proper housing of the people."

Every Planning Board is required to make a report annually to the City Council or governing body in cities, and to the annual town meeting in towns, giving information regarding the condition of the city or town, and any plans or proposals for development and estimates of the cost.

Proposed Functions

Several local Planning Boards have done more than to submit reports each year. They have suggested the means of carrying out certain features of their plans through its proper official bodies. Up to within very recent date, the selectmen of most Massachusetts towns have been acting as boards of survey with a certain measure of control over the subdivision of private property. It has been suggested by the State Federation of Planning Boards that members of city and town planning boards should be members of or constitute the boards of survey. It is suggested also that the powers of boards of survey might well be enlarged to include the authority to establish building lines, plot thoroughfares, as distinguished from local or minor streets, regulate the width of streets, and possibly prescribe areas or zones, that is, residence zones, business zones and industrial zones.

Although there is considerable approval among the planning boards of the State with regard to this addition to the functions of planning boards, it is the consensus of opinion that it should not be done until the planning boards have proved their usefulness and have established themselves in public approval.

Watertown a Leader

Watertown, Mass. has been one of the communities most eager to welcome the establishment of its planning board and to consider its suggestions. The voters elected a planning board of five persons.

Watertown is one of the oldest towns in the State, its first houses having been erected as early as 1630. It lies in the Charles River valley, nearly seven miles west of Boston. Its broken topography makes it peculiarly well adapted for a residential area, which it is, in large part. The combination of hills, meadowlands and the river valley allows the home-builder an almost unlimited choice in his site. There are several large factories, employing many thousand persons. In 1875 the population was only 5039. The average rate of increase for ten-year periods since then has been 21.2 per cent. A police census in January, 1917, claimed 20,055 inhabitants for the town.

The Local Planning Unit

The Watertown Planning Board, like many others, has no great amount of money to spend, nor has it mandatory powers. With its meagre allotment of $150 to $200, it studies the town's needs and surveys the streets and undeveloped areas. Having done this, it makes reports from time to time in the annual town meetings, leaving the voters to accept or reject the wisdom of its findings. Modifications of the plans may be voted at any time. The board merely seeks to direct a logical campaign for definite action in the future.

Streets

The first report brought in by the Watertown body laid much emphasis on the street system, the need for the establishment of building lines on some of the main thoroughfares, and possibilities of widening. The members of the board at once grasped the futility of trying to make the town into a miniature Paris, with beautiful vistas and plazas on every hand; they decided to "retain the individuality of Watertown by showing where certain widenings and extensions might be made that would be beneficial and rational 50 years hence, and to suggest improvements that would make the place a better and more beautiful one to live in."

The Chief Thoroughfare

Main Street in Watertown is part of a continuous thoroughfare from Boston to Worcester. Its zone of influence is 15 miles long by four wide, yet in some stretches it is woefully narrow. In the heart of the business district of Watertown it measures only 45 feet from curb to curb. During certain times of day, for example between 5 and 7 p. m., Main Street at this point is congested by trolley cars, motors and local vehicles, many of which add further annoyance to ease of movement by standing for unnecessarily long periods alongside the curbing.

If this highway is crowded now, what will be the conditions ten or fifteen years hence, when towns and cities bordering upon it have grown larger in population? The Watertown planners believe "that a thoroughfare of such importance should be wide enough, after deducting 20 feet for electric cars and 16 feet for each walk, to admit of two vehicles passing between the rails and a vehicle standing at the curbing. In other words, Main Street should be 100 feet between building lines in the business center. West of said center, the street at present varies in width from 60 to 80 feet. The board recommends a uniform width of 84 feet, and believes that such a width is entirely possible, as most of the houses along the street are on large lots and can be moved back without too great expense. One bad curve can be made considerably less dangerous by such widenings as are proposed.

Roadway Widths

Ninety per cent of the town's streets are 40 feet wide, which is the minimum limit for acceptance by the town. Many of these are residential and the roadways are wider than required for the traffic upon them. Generally a street 40 feet in width with a roadway of 24 feet is sufficient to handle three lines of vehicles, which is necessary for connecting streets, but there are many where a 20-foot roadway is ample for the light travel over them. It has been the custom in Watertown to give a 40-foot street a width of walk equivalent to one-sixth of the whole width, or six feet eight inches, allowing a planting space of one foot eight inches, which is entirely too limited. If the actual roadbed is only 20 feet across, five-foot walks and five-foot planting spaces can be made on both sides of the street. This allows good soil for trees and shrubs, assuring a dignity and beauty on residential streets where at present a commonplace appearance prevails.

Safeguarding Undeveloped Areas

The most recent and one of the most interesting things the Planning Board has accomplished is the survey of the Meeting House Hill region in the north central part of town. Undeveloped as it now lies, this hillside will eventually become the prettiest residential subdivision within the limits, if the streets are laid out wisely. It was with the express intention of providing a scientific plan for this section, that the board has gone ahead as far as available funds have permitted, in plotting for future homes on Meeting House Hill. Approaches to the summit have been drawn from four sides; the roads will curve considerably, because they will seek easy grades. The plan provides for the development of large lot areas ranging from 12,000 to 20,000 square feet and the construction of auxiliary streets to the best advantage as growth proceeds. The board will continue its surveyings on the hill during 1917, and will strongly urge the townspeople to establish prospective lines of streets on this undeveloped area; to prevent speculators and promoters from cheapening the territory by hasty house and street construction.

Housing

No more wooden three-deckers will be built in Watertown. The voters have decided they are a menace to the health and reputation of the inhabitants. Nevertheless, building is going on at a flourishing pace, especially in the vicinity of the new High School building. The writer observed scores of two-family houses either just completed or in process of construction, all within a few seconds' walk of the school. The streets and houses on the "Fosa Land," as this part of Watertown is named, have not been planned with much care, and it is to avoid a repetition of such slapdash building that the board has taken pains to look ahead on the Meeting House Hill tract.

There are no slums in the town, that is, nothing comparable to the crowded East Side alleys of New York City. It is true that the population is irregularly distributed, as proved by one section's possession of 147 persons to an acre, when another has only 44 to an acre. But few places have an even distribution, and Watertown's low deathrate of 9.6 per 1000 indicates that health conditions are at least up to the normal.

Parks and Playgrounds

Saltonstale Park, on Main Street, is central in location, and is used mostly by the younger children, who play about on the lawns, in the sandpiles or on the apparatus. The board discourages ballplaying here, as other areas have been set aside for that. The public library occupies a place in the east corner of this park. An attractive resting-place is Whitney Hill Park, several blocks further north. The chief point that immediately catches the eye is that nature's work has been left unchanged, except for the setting out of a few benches. Many tall oaks and maples afford shade in the summer's heat. It is to be hoped that all the trees will be preserved, and that new ones will be planted as the old ones die out.

At the foot of Whitney Hill lies a level space where the town has given the use of an area known as "Town Field" for several years. It needs much improvement to put it in shape for organized recreation. The 1915 report of the Planning Board suggests a treatment whereby baseball and football fields of regulation size, surrounded by a quarter-mile running track, would be obtained. A similar athletic ground should certainly be built beside the new High School building, as a field there would be much nearer the homes of many of the students than is the Town Field site. In the report for 1915, the Planning Board presents a diagram for the treatment of land adjacent to the new school. Grading and the removal of trees would enable the park department to arrange a running-track and baseball diamond on the lot between the High School and the Hosmer Grammar School.

The Bathing Beach

The Park Commission maintained during the summer of 1916, a bathing beach off the Charles River Boulevard in the southern side of town. The attendance at this beach from July 5 to September 26 was 8022, covering only the time when the lifeguard was on duty. A woman attendant was stationed at the bathing beach, and a noticeable increase in women and girls availing themselves of the beach and water was perhaps due to her presence. The Commission believes that the authorities should take steps toward furnishing permanent bathhouses on the beach. A committee is now studying the matter.

Civic Center

Watertown is fortunate in having a large centre where seven roads converge, and which has potential possibilities for a beautiful civic plaza. Picture No. 1 shows a view of this large square looking west toward the bridge over the Charles. Picture No. 2 is the same square looking almost due east. The Planning Board suggests the removal of the two dwellings which this photograph shows, and the erection of a new Town Hall on this spot. A new building here would form a good vista as one comes down Main Street, and would at the same time look directly out across the boulevard onto the river. An attractive setting and an approach giving character and dignity help to create civic pride, which is an important function of city planning.

Schools

The rapid growth of the town, especially in the east end, presents to the School Committee and townspeople a problem as to the housing of school children which must soon be solved. Many houses are being built near the Hosmer School building, and a new 20-room structure is an urgent necessity. In the past five years the town has spent nearly $400,000 for new school buildings, which is generous. There are only three wooden structures now in use, and these are in good condition. The High School is among the best in the State, both architecturally and from the point of view of equipment. It is open three evenings a week for the benefit of those who wish to better their education, and who cannot attend in the daytime. The Woman's Club, through its education committee, is conducting classes in the evening at the High School with a considerable degree of success.

Cleaning of Dumps

It was brought to the attention of the Planning Board that the town dump on Orchard Street was a disgrace. Immediately steps were taken for a clean-up campaign. In cooperation with the Street Department, the Planning Board, through one of its members, succeeded in having hundreds of loads of refuse confiscated, and renovated the town to the extent of clean backyards and the exertion of an influence for a better care of all public waste areas. (Picture No. 3 shows a part of the dump before the clean-up. Whitney Hill Park is in the left background).

Activities

In 1916, the Watertown Board met with the Newton Board in joint conference to consider the mutual interest of both communities in proposed highway extensions to the Charles River Parkway on the Newton side of the river. The Board sent a delegate and an exhibit of plans to the Fourth Annual Conference of Massachusetts Planning Boards in Springfield, last November.

Watertown Board Guides Community Improvements

The need for planning in cities and towns of Massachusetts was met by an Act of Legislature which required every city of 10,000 or more to elect a Planning Board. The Watertown Board has made three reports to the voters and its suggestions have been heeded in regard to the building lines on several of the main thoroughfares. The latest work has been the surveying of an undeveloped hillside preparatory to the time when residences will be erected there. The planning board has plans for a complete street system in this subdivision, approaches from four sides with the lowest possible grades. Mrs. Mabel Tabor Lufkin has been a member of the Board since its beginning, and has served the town well.

THE STATE CAPITOL AT PROVIDENCE, WHERE GOVERNOR BEECKMAN SIGNED THE MEASURE GIVING RHODE ISLAND WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

VIEW LOOKING WEST, WATERTOWN

CLEANUP CAMPAIGN, WATERTOWN, 1914. ORCHARD STREET DUMP

AN EXAMPLE OF WATERTOWN'S WIDE STREETS

CLEANING UP THE NATION

An Effort to Lessen Hazard By Extending This Campaign to Every Section

The Governors and fire marshals of the different States, and the mayors, fire chiefs, health officers and chambers of commerce in several hundred of the leading American cities are urging that the first week in May (which this year begins upon April 30), be designated and observed generally as a spring "Clean-up Week."

This is a time when every effort to reduce public hazard becomes a patriotic duty. However, such efforts pay abundant dividends even under normal conditions. Mr. J. J. Conway, Chairman of Cincinnati's "Clean-up and Paint-up" campaign, writes to The National Board of Fire Underwriters:

"Cincinnati's clean-up campaigns have been of great value to the people. Prior to the first campaign three years ago, the fire loss totalled $1,340,000, and this was reduced to $370,537 in 1915, and to approximately the same figure in 1916."

Similarly, Decatur, Illinois, reports a fire loss of $164,010 for 1915, before the institution of the local clean-up campaign, and of only $63,457 for 1916, following this effort. As one of the features of Decatur's campaign, more than 150 merchants provided themselves with metal receptacles for the storage of waste paper and rubbish.

Reduce Fire Losses

The Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., states that the city's 1916 fire loss showed a reduction of 40 per cent. over the figures for 1915, and credits a large part of this to the result of a clean-up campaign. Mayors, fire chiefs, and health officers in a number of cities, as well as the fire marshals of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and several other States, are already moving actively in the matter. On the other hand, the greater part of the United States has not yet awakened to this necessity.

Spring Litter Menace

Spring is a time of peculiar fire menace because of the accumulated litter of the winter months. The Georgia Fire Prevention Society has published statistics showing that all the conflagrations in the southern cities during the past quarter of a century have occurred between Feb. 25 and May 3, and it is well known that the $350,000,000 conflagration in San Francisco was in April. While this latter was caused by an earthquake, most of the loss was due to the bad condition of the city. If a spring "Clean-up" campaign could be established as a national institution, for the first week in May of each year, it would save millions of dollars of the national wealth, which is annually destroyed through unnecessary fires. It also would be a most important health measure, since dirt and debris breed disease as well as conflagration.

FACING FOREST FIRE SEASON

For the past seven years the average annual forest fire loss in Massachusetts was $183,264. Owing to a favorable season last year the loss was only $44,765, but this is no indication of what we may expect this year. The season is late, hence the period of danger will be extended.

According to the State Fire Warden, more than a third of the 1225 forest fires in the State last year were caused by the railroads. For the protection of the public resources, as well as their own, the railroads should be required to enlarge their forces, which are used to guard against fires during the dangerous seasons, especially where the lines traverse valuable wooded areas.

Human negligence and thoughtlessness are the causes of more than half of the forest fires in this country. Many lives and millions of dollars are lost every year from forest fires. At this time, when it is the patriotic duty of everyone to help conserve our resources, we should all exercise more caution than ever before against losses which are within our control. Forest fires can and should be prevented.

Be as careful with fire in the woods as you are in your home.

Help to extinguish your neighbor's fire as willingly as you would a fire in his house. They both represent loss of property.

The United States Forest Service suggests a habit which every smoker should acquire: Break your match before you drop it.

SET OUT TREES ON BARE ACRES AS WAR AID

New York Conservation Commission Urges People to Increase Lumber Supply—Will Furnish Saplings at Cost

ALBANY, N. Y.—Plant trees as well as gardens, says the New York State Conservation Commission in a statement just issued regarding the need of timber and wood supplies, both in peace and war times.

America's forests have been devastated during the period of peace, says the commission, but no adequate policy of renewing them has been followed. New York State probably leads in forest planting, because of its five large nurseries, which produce 10,000,000 trees each year. Nevertheless, there are still hundreds of thousands of acres of idle, non-agricultural lands in the State, which, the commission says, can be brought under forest growth with an absolute certainty of good financial return. The commission supplies trees at cost of production, which is $4.50 per thousand for four-year-old transplants. This number is enough to reforest an acre.

WILL GIVE AID TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN

One of the most important measures passed before the adjournment of the Iowa Legislature was the Roberts Bill, appropriating $150,000 for the crippled children of the State.